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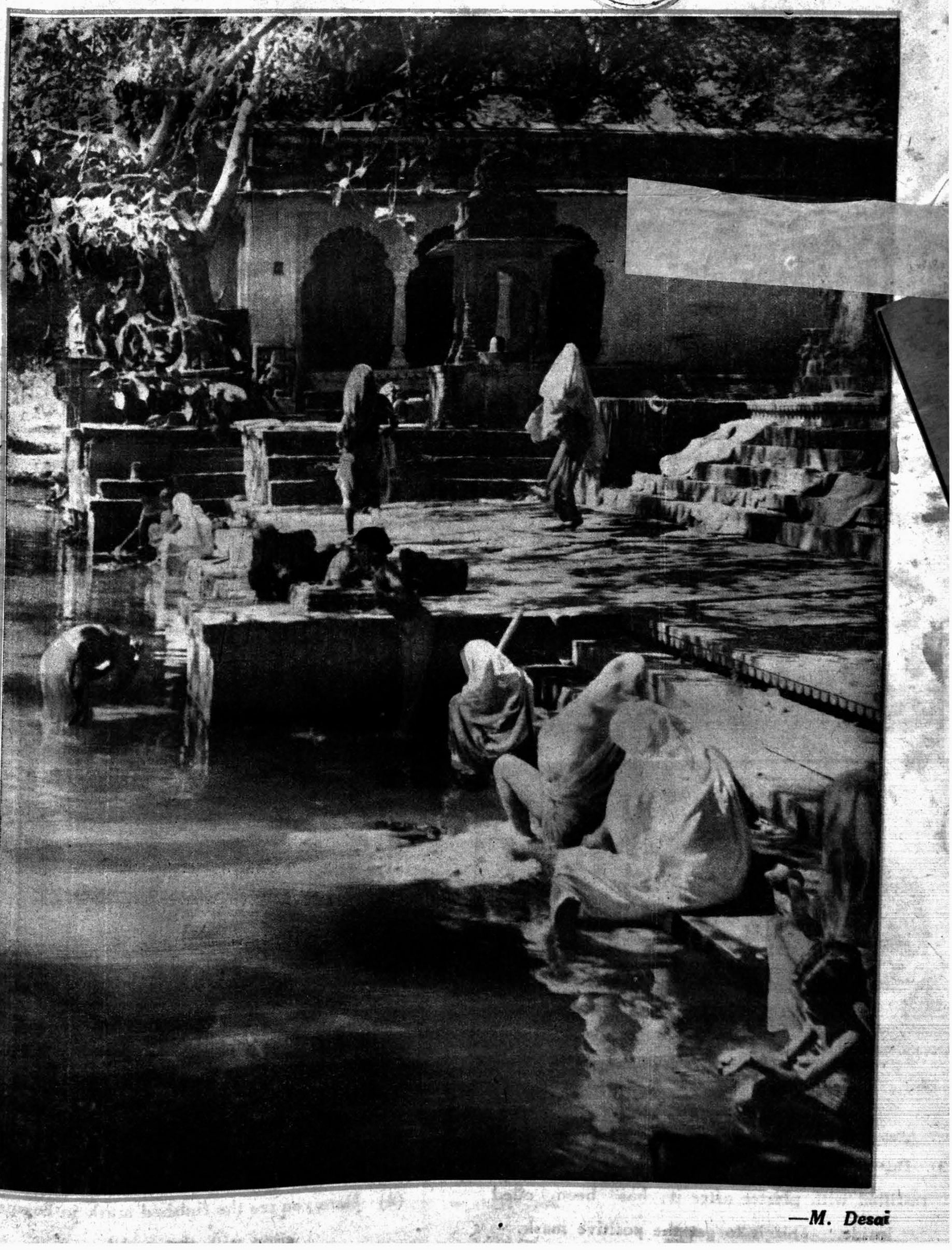
BATHING GHATS



—M. Desai

SCULPTURE FROM LIFE

Next time you want your portrait taken, why not have a mask of your face, instead of a photograph? The pictures below, show how it's done.

(1) The head of the model is put through a piece of cardboard.

(2) And this is how the plaster is poured on to the faceto secure the perfect cast.

PHOTOS

From

MICHAEL

LORANT

THE SITTER PLACES HIS HEAD THROUGH A HOLE CUT IN A LARGE PIECE OF CARDBOARD: THEN THE SCULPTOR PAINTS PLASTER ON THE FACE. AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, TUBES ARE PLACED IN THE SITTER'S NOSTRILS TO ENABLE HIM TO BREATHE: MOUTH AS WELL AS EYES, HAS TO BE CLOSED AND BECOMES SEALED OVER WITH PLASTER.

THE SCULPTOR WORKS ON, STEADILY COVERING THE FACE COMPLETELY WITH A MASS OF PLASTER AND PATTING IT FIRMLY INTO POSITION AS HE PROCEEDS. WHEN HE HAS FINISHED PUTTING THE PLASTER ON, IT IS ALLOWED TO HARDEN AND THEN IS LIFTED OFF TO FORM A CAST—A REVERSED IMPRESSION OF THE SITTER'S FACE.

FINALLY, THE CAST IS WELL OILED ON THE INSIDE AND FILLED WITH PLASTER, WHICH IS PRESSED FIRMLY INTO EVERY FEATURE. THIS, IN TURN, IS LEFT TO HARDEN AND, WHEN IT IS REMOVED, IT FORMS A POSITIVE MASK—AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THE FACE.

IN SOME CASES FURTHER REALISM IS ADDED TO THE LIKENESS BY TINTING AND PAINTING EYEBROWS, ETC.

SOME ENTHUSIASTS FOR MASK PORTRAITS HAVE COLLECTED A GALLERY OF FACES OF THEIR FRIENDS. THEY FORM A DISTINCTIVE DECORATION IN THE HOME AND SERVE AS LIFE-LIKE MEMENTOES OF THOSE WHO ARE FAR AWAY.

(3) The plaster cast is taken off. This cast is now re-filled with plaster after it has been oiled inside. This is to get the positive mask.

(4) Here you see the finished mask in comparison with the model.

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SOUL OF EUROPE

(1) The Man In The Turret

By PAUL STEVEN

Representatives of different European nations tell their stories. Not the representatives who go round in tailcoats or uniforms decked with medals, but the representatives of everyday-life—butchers, tailors, sailors, petty shopkeepers. Their stories reveal in a flash their mental make-up, of millions out of which the present turmoil sprang. They are bewildered, those people, and they tell their bewildering stories —of the chaos which is Europe.

I DON'T know why they picked me for the job. It's the most bloody boring job I've ever known.

Of course, before Hitler I hadn't many jobs, I can't say. My father was a butcher, I was learning the trade in his shop. Then there was some quarrel about tax and the Jews closed his shop. I mean, the men who came weren't exactly Jews but they were just as swinish.

Anyhow, my father's shop was closed. A few days later he died, he had always been apoplectic. I remember I came home and he was kind of hanging from his chair, his head on the table. Blood was coming out of his nostrils, one could see from the look of his eyes that he didn't see a thing. I shook him and he babbled something I didn't understand. I ran for a doctor and the doctor came, some bloody Jew, and by that time the old man was dead already. I can't say I liked him very much. He always thrashed me for nothing. What should I like him for? I didn't like my mother either. She was such a shrimp and a shrew.

We didn't know on what to live after father's death. It was in 1932. I went to the S. A. and I haven't seen my mother since. I liked the S. A., there were fine boys and a lot of fun and you could have a bout and thrash people, it was fine. They trained me and, you see, my eyes are very keen; they made me a sharpshooter. Then they made me a machinegunner.

I kind of love a machinegun. It gives you such a warm feeling to be behind a machinegun and to see people running in front of it, one, two, ten, fifty, a hundred. And you know you can mow them down, one after the other. Your little machinegun has bullets for all of them. They flee and cackle like chickens but you mow them down, mow them down....Boy, it's a damned good feeling, you feel like a big god. I like it and I pray there'll be war and I'll sit behind a machinegun and mow down all those Jews and Frenchies and Russians—it'll be a damned good feeling.

But now I have the most boring job I can think of. I've got to sit in a turret—there are four turrets, one on each corner of the wall round the concentration camp. I've got to look out and when I see a fellow running fast or otherwise trying to escape, I've got to shoot him down. That's quite alright. They rely on me, the Fuehrer and the commander of the camp, they rely on me to shoot any damned Jew or Red who's trying to escape. They rely on me because I'm quick and steady and my eyes are keen. I can pick that man alright and shoot him down in a jiffy. It's good sport.

But the trouble, you see, is—there is nobody to pick! Now I'm sitting three months in this blasted turret, looking at my image in the glass windows: eighteen years, full rosy cheeks, blond hair, blue eyes, heavy hands. Looking and looking. I clean and grease the machinegun, I dissect it and assemble it again. I fondle it and play with it. But there is nobody to shoot. None of the prisoners whom I see moving round in the compound, their shaven heads bent, their faces ashen, deep rings under their dead eyes—none of those wretched even seem to think of running away. They only creep over the grey compound, out of their barracks, back to their barracks; the other S.A. boys have their fun with them, they make them lick their boots or the ground, but never any of them runs away.

What am I here for? The swines simply don't want to run. If I had my bit of fun like the other lads, making them prisoners lick my boots, I wouldn't be so bored. But just to sit in the turret and watch, watch, watch and none ever starts to run away —it's exhausting, that's what it is. I'm getting up in the morning and then I sit the whole day in the turret. They bring me my beer and food. In the evening I go down and we have some lecture on wehrwissenschaft or so, and then I fall asleep. I dream of sitting behind the machinegun and shooting, shooting, shooting—people disperse, they run like rabbits and I have that feeling of being a big blooming god. In the morning I wake up, have breakfast and climb on to the turret, to sit there the whole day, to fondle the machinegun and to watch those lovely targets moving round the compound. And no one ever starts to run. They are simply cowards and swines.

Sometimes I amuse myself; I guess who'll be my first target. I look at the prisoners and select carefully. There are fellows who have still some life in them, mostly workers. They are quite sturdy; when our lads have their fun with them I see a defying sparkle in their eyes which makes my heart beat faster. One of them I'm sure, will one day start to run.. Or jump on an S. A. man who has his fun with him. Or do something to which I answer with the machinegun, according to regulations.

One of them, I'm sure. I'm not quite sure whether the big blond stevedore from Hamburg or the bulky blacksmith from Munich. I prefer the blacksmith, he isn't so blond, he reminds me of a Jew. It must be fun to shoot him. Just to pepper the bullets into his bulky body.

Then there are some workers who were quite obstinate when they came; but our lads saw to it. They aren't obstinate any more I assure you. And then there is a flock of ashen people whom I don't trust at all. I suspect they will never try to flee. They are puny Jews, all of them terribly depressed. I don't think they will ever run. I hate them What cowards they are. Especially one is among them, an old buffer; he is simply a nought. I'm sure he will never come before the muzzle of my machinegun. He is such a limp freak. His hands shiver constantly, he is rather old. His lips are blue. He must be freezing a lot. Our lads give him a fair share of their treatment.

I'm sitting in my turret, looking on. The prisoners have to stand to attention for two hours in the snow while Heinkel, our S. A. leader, gives them a political lecture. Heinkel is a marvellous boy. He is big and tough, he's shot at least forty Jews and Communists at sight He shoots straight from the hip. His hair is nearly whitish, so blond is it. His mouth is small and neat, his eyes are rather narrow, with whitish lashes, his chin is sticking out. He has a face like a small boy's although he's thirty. It's always a scream to watch him having a bit of fun with the Jews. He is so imaginative. Especially that small freak he can't stick; the fellow is such a meek shrimp. To-day he picks him again.

"Come out here, Cohn", I hear him say from my turret. The small man shivers and sends a frenzied look everywhere. When he arrived here somebody tripped him and broke his leg. It didn't heal properly, and now he half limps, half leaps like a shot rabbit in order to come forward. It seems to pain him quite a lot. He peeps with terrified eyes at Heinkel. Heinkel grins and cocks his brow. Everybody knows what is to come. Heinkel has done the same thing day by day for more than two months; still it's uproarious fun.

The old freak stands there and shivers. Heinkel shouts:

"Say Heil Hitler."

The freak swallows and whispers:

"Heil Hitler."

Heinkel's whip flashes over his face which is one big sore already.

"What?" Heinkel shouts, "you dirty Jew dare to say Heil Hitler. Don't you know it's forbidden?"

Then comes what we wait for. It's marvellous.

"Now look, old Cohn. If you say Heil Hitler you'll be shot. But I order you to say Heil Hitler. If you disobey my order and don't say Heil Hitler, you'll also be shot. Now, make your choice."

The S.A. men roar with laughter. They know what will follow. The old freak will stare at Hein-

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What Happens When You Die

Spirits Tell The Story Of Their Release

SIR OLIVER LODGE has claimed that survival is a demonstrating. If this be true, in what conditions, the so-called dead can again communicate with the living. If this be true, in what conditions, in what states. do we find ourselves when life has left the human body, writes Miss E. B. Gibbs in "Prediction".

In this connection it may be of interest to record a selection from some of the early trance-writings of Miss Geraldine Cummins.

First I must explain that I have been associated with Geraldine Cummins and her psychic writings for about fifteen years. We commenced our experiments in automatism with a few sittings at the Ouija Board. In December, 1923, she used pencil and paper for the first time in my presence. Before long she was writing somewhat abstruse essays of 1,300 or 1,400 words in an hour.

These essays purported to be written by the late F. W. H. Myers, who was one of the founders of the Society for Psychical Research.

Miss Cummins writes at a table with her left hand shading her eyes and her right hand resting on a block of foolscap paper. She falls into a light trance. After a pause her "control" Astor—an ancient Greek—announces the presence of some individual. These individuals claim that they have passed away from earth. They are anxious to speak and to give an account of their experiences in the new world in which they find themselves. There is no question of it being "wrong to call the dead back." They come without being asked and are delighted to talk to friends on earth.

If we accept the following examples of automatic writing as coming from those who have passed over, it appears evident that personality not only survives death, but does not immediately change. In fact, but for the casting off of this mortal clay. we seem to change not one iota.

Moment After Death

One of our earliest communicators described her entry into "death" in the following terms:—

"I was like a baby, just ruminating and growing but seeming to do very little. It is not so different here yet there is of course a vast change. But the conditions of existence seem to be rather like those of earth. The body was a dreadful thing to possess. Now I see that we suffered from having such a load to carry. I felt so light, so airy, so intense and full of feeling when I was at last quite free from the body. Of course, for a long time I was in a kind of stupor or sleep—resting, I suppose. But once I was free I felt perfectly myself except for the loss of this heavy, dullifying thing we call a body. It is like a suffocating cloak—it dulls all your sensitiveness. . . ."

MADAN MANJARI PILLS
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RAMAN VILASINI BATIKA
Increases retentive power & gives pleasures of married life Re 1 per tin
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BOMBAY, KALBADEVI, RAMWADI.

Another account of an "entry into death" is vividly described below. I may mention that apart from his personality (which his wife recognised) this communicator gave evidence of his identity by alluding to several facts unknown to Miss Cummins and myself which we subsequently verified.

He wrote:—

"I became acutely conscious of my own freedom from that terrible weariness, from that pain. Strangest of all was the sensation of rising and floating and the perception of myself and of some woman dressed as a nurse. Then I saw my wife crying. She was a pretty woman, and my first thought was one of impatience and surprise. Why on earth should she cry? Why didn't she perceive that I was up and doing and feeling stronger and in better health than I had been for a number of years?

"Then, as I tried to draw near my wife, I became aware of a kind of web in which I was floating, and I also became sensible of the fact that, though I spoke in loud tones calling to her by name, she made no stir, but continued her weeping. She sat there with a kind of stunned bewildered air that was difficult to understand.

"I Never Felt So Alive"!

"I wanted to shout: 'Cheer up, old thing. I am well again. There is nothing to worry about now.' But this thought was never put into words for I became sensible of the presence of the dead about me. But they were all alive. They greeted me by name. Friends killed in the war hailed me, reminding me of old times, even of school days. Then my father greeted me and addressed me as if we had only met yesterday and no years had come in between. And from the lips of 'the Governor'—as I called him—there came the astonishing information that I was what is known in the world as dead. It sounded like some absurd joke at first. I had never felt so alive before.

"All kinds of vivid ideas and impressions poured into my mind; a strange sense of well-being and of peace, a feeling as of drifting across a summer sea, a sense of lapping waves and of glorious repose filled my whole being. I would have liked to go on for ever like that. To float on and on over and through those blue and tawny waters that appeared to be about me and to reflect all the gold of the sun's rays. I wondered if it were all a dream, yet I could think connectedly.

"Then I began to understand. Life, freedom from pain and worry, freedom from a purgatory of anxiety, all now were mine on the other side of the grave".

In "The Road to Immortality" written through Geraldine Cummins, Frederic Myers describes the conditions of passing from this life into the next and has explained our "other bodies". But the following remarks from an early communicator make the matter fairly clear. They should be of interest to those anxious to understand something of the early stages to which we attain in the next world. This communicator wrote:

"Tell your friend that we are happier out of the body—that we only realise the true meaning of life when we cast off the body. Tell her that not for any consideration, not for any triumph or happiness, would we return to earth and be subject to the flesh. Make her realise the glorious freedom of this life, the intensification of our perceptions and powers. Then I think the fear of death will be removed.

"Now I would like you to know the way of the soul which is what I call death. First of all the two invisible bodies slip from out of the physical body. One is erect next to the head of the dying man—that is the radiant shape, or celestial body—and there it stands while the emotional body, which is not as fine as the other nor as close to the spirit, emerges from the physical shape and takes its place at the feet of the dying man.

The New Glory

"These two parts—these invisible shapes—gradually rise above the shell of the man and meet and blend and blend again, so that the soul, now the earthly habitation is gone from it, may reinhabit these two bodies which cannot be seen by the human eye, although the inner eye of the medium may perceive them. During this period, while these psychic parts are blending, little threads that bind them and the soul to the flesh are breaking. Last of all the silver cord of life is severed. Then indeed you are free; and your soul which has been as in a sleep, becomes conscious of its new glory—the radiant shape which it now perceives—and outside it, the pale shape of the emotional body. The emotional and celestial bodies blend in the new life."

Now the next state to which we pass at death appears to be a mental state. Our happiness or unhappiness seems to be largely dependent on our mental and spiritual development: our attitude towards life and towards other people while on earth. It naturally follows that each individual's experiences on attaining the next world, must vary very much. Frederic Myers writes about this as follows:—

"Conditions of course vary enormously. The man or woman who has never deeply loved or cared for any other human soul, may, at death, rise from the body of clay into loneliness and into a night that, in its impenetrable blackness, is like no night on earth.

"This state of complete isolation, however, is only allotted to a few human beings. The egoist or the cruel man will be condemned to it, but, for such a fate, his selfishness must be inordinate, his cruelty considerable.

"The average man or woman, when he or she is dying, suffers no pain. They have become so dissevered already from the body that when the flesh seems to be in agony, the actual soul merely feels very drowsy and has a sensation of drifting hither and thither, to and fro, like a bird resting on the wind. This sensation has its own easeful delight after the pain of the illness which has led the soul to the change of death. So, grieve not for the apparent agony of the dying, rejoice because they are already freed from the torment, are already fluttering between two existences and abide in that nameless content which is due to the quiescence of mind and awareness.

"Slowly the soul then arises into the 'double' and for a brief time hovers above the physical counterpart. Some day men will be able to photograph this moment, and the being that passes thus may be registered on the plate as a little white cloud, a pale essence. Only so can this kernal of personality appear to even the finest instrument. But, to discarnate beings, very. different will

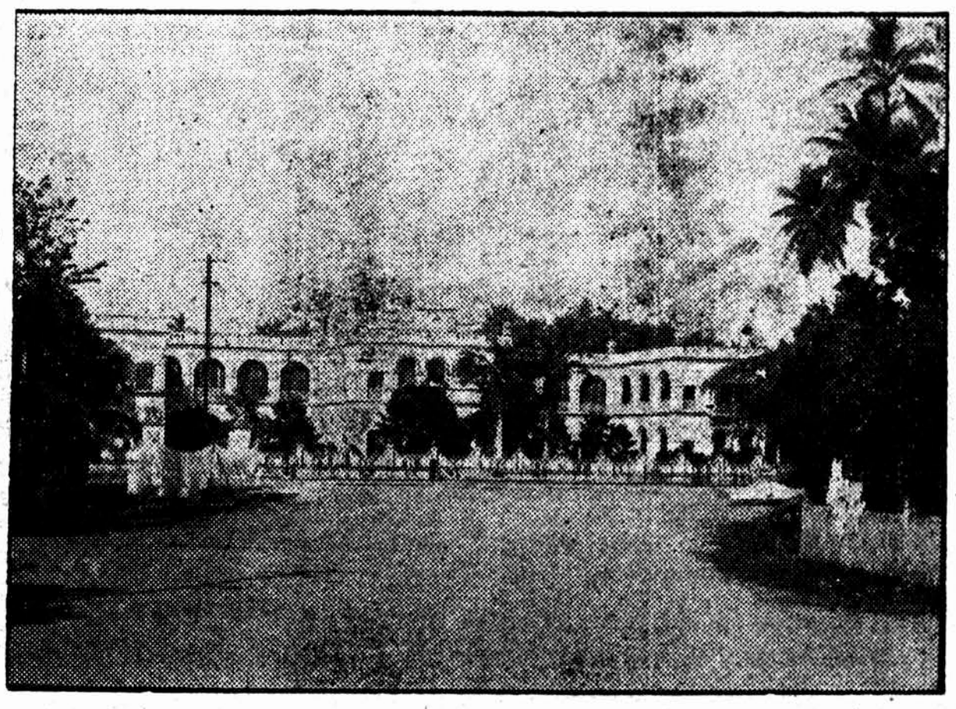
(Continued on next Page)

SOLDIER RESCUES GERMAN IN THE SEA

The pilot of a Messerschmitt 109 who was thrown clear when his machine was shot down into the sea by R.A.F. fighter aircraft off Folkestone on September 23, was rescued by 2nd Lieut. M. E. Jacobs, who plunged into the sea and swam out 300 yards. A small fishing boat reached them a few minutes later and picked them up. Another soldier who had also gone to the rescue was taken aboard the fishing boat.

Photo Shows: Rescuer and rescued. 2nd Lt. M. E. Jacobs (wearing Corporal's great coat) photographed with the German airman after his amazing rescue.

In Aid Of Ramakrishna Students' Home



Main Building of the Ramakrishna Students' Home.

Madras Secretariat Party To Stage Plays In Bombay

(From A Correspondent)

THE Ramakrishna-Vivekananda movement has inspired numerous undertakings all over the land for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and the distressed. The story of the achievements of the party of officials of the Madras Government Secretariat reads like a romance.

The Madras Secretariat Party, as the Party is called, are planning to visit Bombay during the *ensuing Christmas* and propose to stage four benefit performances of classical plays in Tamil in aid of the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, the biggest educational undertaking of the Mission.

The Party owes its existence and its inspired and idealistic outlook which raises it above the common level, to the benediction of Swami Ramakrishnananda (a direct disciple of Sri Ramakrishna). He himself made the man who leads the Party, Rao Bahadur C. Ramanujachariar, Retired Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, and the Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission, Madras.

Besides the great call to help suffering humanity, the motive of the Party's activities has been no less to elevate and strengthen the cause of drama and music. The Party which started its activities in 1917 has during the twenty-three years achieved phenomenal record of good work. That it should have been possible to achieve so much while the activities look almost like a hobby is a pleasant surprise.

The Party has made contributions to various charities though the main part of its contribution has gone to the Ramakrishna Students' Home, an orphanage. The Party have staged 198 performances so far. While the proceeds of 172 performances have been devoted to the Home, the rest have gone to such charitable and benevolent causes as the following:—Flood Relief, Fire Relief, Leprosy Relief, Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, National Health Association, Behar Earthquake Relief, International Fellowship and Rural Reconstruction, Girls' Education, Hospitalship and War Fund etc.

The aggregate conribution to the Ramakrishna Students' Home alone is Rs. 2,85,000, in other words the Party have secured for the institution a recurring income of over Rs. 1,000 a month.

Most of the members of the Party are hard worked officials with little leisure and few holidays. They have used every spare hour for rehearsing and every brief recess (like Christmas and Easter) for producing their plays. In travelling they have denied themselves every comfort, choosing the third class by Railway trains and going as deck passengers in ship, even under a continued strain so as to save every pie for the charity dear to their heart. With such a spirit of self-denial they have made lightning raids on every important city in the Province of Madras and have also visited Ceylon, Burma, and the Federated Malay States. In Andhra Desa, and Kerala, inside the Province or outside so far they have received the most hearty welcome and appreciation everywhere. Their plays have ceaselessly striven to rouse the nobler emotions in man without sacrificing popular appeal. The Party maintains a just balance between the claims of music and those of action and spectacular effect. By their masterly handling of the art and concentrating more particularly on action they easily overcome the language difficulty in strange places; and this has been fully-borne out by their keeping large audiences spellbound in Andhra, Kannada and Malayalayam countries.

The public of Bombay will honour themselves by extending hearty welcome to such a devoted band of silent workers in the cause of humanity and enable them to carry happy impressions of Bombay's generosity and hospitality in spite of hard and difficult times.

MANUAL TRAINING AT THE "HOME"

Weaving Section. Carpentry Section. Rattan Section.

"WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DIE"

(Cont. from Preceding Page)

seem the flight of the soul, for the perception of the etheric body is far more finely attuned. And usually those relatives or friends who attend upon death, journey to it from the etheric world."

Lonely Souls In After-Life

Before the above was written, accounts had been given by more than one "communicator" of this "outer darkness" in which certain people apparently find themselves after death. The following extracts purport to come from an old woman who had led a somewhat selfish life on earth. She was known to me. She had few friends and lived very much for herself. She wrote about two weeks after her death. It is a depressing script and my notes made at the time refer to the fact that, on returning to her normal state, Miss Cummins said she felt that she wanted to cry, that she had never felt like it before.

"It's dark", she wrote. "I know I am dead. It's true I am here... What is going to happen to me? I don't want much, but I would like someone by me. It is comforting to see you. I never thought till now. Oh, why were we made and why can't we be unmade? You are the first living thing I have seen. I think there must be something to hope for if you are still there. I feel better, just seeing you....It is the strangest thing that has ever happened to me. I wonder if I shall meet anyone I know. I don't see anyone. I didn't want people when I was alive, now I want them so much... It is hard to keep up one's courage. It is wonderful to feel you there. I thought everyone was gone. Can you imagine a world in which you are the only one alive? I am very conscious of myself..."

I will not depress the reader with any more quotations from the script. I tried to comfort this communicator while it was being written. A few days later she came again and said she was "not so lost now." Yet still she was in darkness. Though she had thought of her mother and father, they had been unable to get to her. She asked if they were living or if they had faded out and would she do the same? It was all terribly pathetic. However, a month after her death she wrote again and explained that she had then met an old friend who was helping her and her darkness was lifting.

It was explained later that, as during her lifetime, this woman was very selfish and entirely engrossed in herself, she had only darkness about her for a time after death. For her mental attitude created that darkness.

It seems, therefore, that conditions in the world after death vary according to the life we have prepared for ourselves while on earth.

NASIK: Holy Of Holies

Where, They Say, The Ganges, The Narmada, The Jamuna And The Saraswati Come To Meet Godaveri Every Twelfth Year!

By ALICE SEQUEIRA

NASIK is one of the privileged five holy places in India, the others being Allahabad, Benares, Pushkar Lake in Rajputana and Naimish in Cawnpore. Several factors help to make Nasik a place sacred to the Hindu deities, and to their worshippers. The chief cause is that the sacred Godaveri River as it enters the limits of Nasik City, takes a bend to the south, which according to the Puranas gives its water special holiness. Moreover seven rivulets join the Godaveri at Nasik, to which are given the pious names: Aruna, Varuna, Saraswati, Shraddha. Medha, Savitri and Gayatri.

The Gangapur Falls

The ancient Hindus regarded with awe and superstition even the most natural factors, whenever and wherever the elements lent their grandeur and power to them. Thus the Kikvi tributary which is the bigger and more distant feeder of the Godaveri, and rises at the ridge joining the Trimbak and the Brahma mountains and which is the real source of the Godaveri, was neglected, because there was nothing awe-inspiring about it. But the smaller tributary the Ganga, as it is locally called, which rises on the western slope of the Trimbak Range, and cuts its way through rocks, thus lending itself to the belief in the sacredness of its origin, and in the efficacy of its waters, is regarded as the holy river.

So here is built a rock temple reached by a flight of well-built stone steps, the first structure to bear eloquent witness to the belief of the Hindus in the sanctity of the River. Three miles further down the junction of the Kikvi and the Ganga, the Godaveri receives the waters of the Alandi feeder. A few hundred yards below, where the Alandi empties its waters into the Godaveri, the Godaveri now very much bigger, dashes down a narrow chasm in a bed of trap rock, some 32 feet in height, and owing to the narrow passage and the height of the rock dam, the roar of the waterfall is greater and more awe-inspiring than what would have been expected from the amount of water, that leaps from boulder to boulder; for as yet the river has received only two feeders, and the others are still struggling through rocks to meet it farther down.

"Place Of Milk"

The falls are divided into two, each ledge of rock being 16 feet in height. The falls, from the whiteness of the foam, are called "Dudhasthali" —Place of Milk. The beauty of the falls is best witnessed by persons standing in the river water, and facing the boulders, over which the river rushes down. To do so, one has to walk some 50 yards lower down, and go down a flight of twenty-three steps, cut in the rocky bank of the river. These steps have been judged as very ancient by geologists.

They land a person into the river and they enable him to enjoy the glory of a bath or a swim in the milky foam. The water here, after its mad hurry down the cliffs, whirls in pools in the rocky basins, as though wishing to rest a little before flowing towards the city. The splendour of the falls could have been enhanced, if the other feeders were turned in their courses, and made to join the Godaveri above the falls rather than lower down. It would mean expense, but the expense is worth the beauty.

Five hundred yards below the falls the water is dammed by another rock dyke, the edges of which are so worn out by the action of the water, that the dyke looks as though built by man. Seven miles east of the falls, the Godaveri passes through Nasik. Here it bends south, and at this part a second ridge of rocks breaks the even flow of the water, causing another fall six feet in depth Nasik lies on both sides of the river, where it makes an "S" shaped curve, with a bend first to the right then to the left. The Kunds or Pools are in the bed of the river between Sunder Narayan's steps and Mukteshwar's shrines

The Kunds

The first pool is Laxman's Pool 68' by 54' built in 1758. This pool never dries up, as it contains springs. The second pool is Bow Pool 50' by 7'; the third is Ram Kund 83' by 40'. It contains the "bone dissolving thirth," and though the artificial structure dates back only to 1696, local history says that it was the bathing place of Rama, during his fourteen years of exile. It lies near the left bank of the river, where it takes a bend to the south. The waters of the feeder river Aruna empty themselves into this pool. At no part of the river, have the waters so much power to purify the soul, as those of this pool.

A Hindu matron's funeral rites are nowhere so meritorious, as when performed after a dip in the Ramkund. In the Sinhasth year, which comes once in every twelve years, when Jupiter enters the sign of the Lion, according to local tradition, the Godaveri waters at the Ram Kund, have so special a power, that even the other sacred Indian rivers, the Ganges, the Narmada, the Yamuna, and the Saraswati, send their waters through some mysterious channels to the Ram Kund, for purification.

At this part of the river the banks are crowded with temples. Sita's Pool is 10 feet to the north of Ram Kund and is 33' by 30.' Twenty feet farther down is Ahalyabai's Pool 60' x 42'. It was built by the Princess of Indore, Ahalyabai. 1765-1795. To the west of this is Sharangpani's Pool 39' x 34' built in 1779. Ten feet south of this Pool is Surya Pool 115' by 20' built in 1758. Close to the south is a large nameless Pool 216' x 90.' Next to this is Gora Ram's Pool 256' x 139'. Sixteen feet south of this is Ramgaya Pool 110' by 90'.

After this pool, comes the main crossing of the Godaveri 16 feet in width, between Tarakeshwar's and Karushankar's temples. To the south of this stone structure is the Peshwa's Pool 26' x 90'. In this pool meet the other sacred feeders, the Varuna, the Saraswati, the Gayatri, the Savitri, and the Shraddha. This pool was built by Baji Rao I 1720-1740, on the Nasik side, and by Kotulkar Gaydhani on the Panchvati side. Twenty feet to the south of the Peshwa's Pool is Khandoba's Pool 79' by 86'.

Haunted Waters

Next to this is Ok's Pool 122' x 44', built in 1795. This pool is said to be haunted by a Brahmin spirit who drags people down to the bottom and drowns them. Scarcely a rainy season passes without the spirit's securing one human victim. Perhaps if the bottom of this pool were thoroughly overhauled, no deaths would occur! Next to this pool is a pool built by Ganesh Narayan, and the Mali community of Nasik. It is called Vaishampayan Pool.

Last comes the Mukteshwar Pool built in 1788. With all these bathing pools, small wonder that Nasik is a cholera centre! The bed of the river throughout its course through the city is a meandering line of pavement, the dirt remains at the bottom, and does not get sucked in by the earth, as is the case with the other rivers. So too the river banks are covered with stone pavements, intercepted by flights of two or three steps, and by small Mahadev shrines, which are submerged in times of flood.

On the bed of the river itself are temple shrines, and on the plinths of the temples, across the sloping pavements, and the flights of steps are crowds of pilgrims taking bath. Indeed the Godaveri in its passage through Nasik is not a river but a street of temples half submerged in water full of germs. Religious spirit bordering on lunacy. About half a mile to the south-east of Nasik is a third rock dam. There are two holes in it, which are said to be the petrified nostrils of Surpanaki, Ravana's sister, whose nose was cut off by Laxman at Rama's bidding.

About a hundred yards to the south of this, on the right bank of the river is another trap rock, 30 feet high stretching to the length of 300 yards. The east front of this rock has been carved into caves known as Laxman's caves; then the Godaveri after flowing for 60 miles through Nasik district, from its source at the Trimbak mountains, leaves Nasik for Hyderabad.

Ancient Tradition

According to Hindu accounts, in the first cycle Krita Yuga, Nasik was called "Padmanagar"—"Lotus City,—in the second cycle the Treta Yuga, it was called "Trikantak" or—the Three-peaked; in the 3rd cycle Dvapara Yuga, it was called "Janasthan"—The Well Peopled, and in the present Kali Yuga it is known as Nasik—"Navshik"—The Nine-peaked. Of Padmanagar and Trikartak, the city of the first and second cycles, no history remains.

Janasthan the city of the third cycle is said to be the scene of Rama's exile, described in the Ramayana as a forested country, rich in fruit and flower, bird and beast. Local history even at present associates many places in and round about in the neighbourhood of Nasik with the Ramayana heroes. At Tundha, Rama is said to have killed the giants: Khar the ass-faced; Dushan the ugly-faced; Trishira the three-headed. Tiundha is in the heart of Nasik city, and is the meeting place of five main roads.

The statue in Panchratneshwar temple is supposed to have been personally endowed with jewels by Rama. The statue in Janak Nilkantheswar temple is said to have been endowed by the Janak, the father-in-law of Rama. It is on the right bank of the river. About half a mile east near the Banyan trees, which are believed to have sprung from the ancient five Banyan trees, that gave the name Panchvati, is a series of caves, called Sita's caves. A large ante-room 30' 9" by 8' 2" by 8', leads into an inner room 19' by 12' 4" by 10', from which cave another opening leads to a chamber 5' 8" square and 7' high.

This further leads into an underground passage leading to Ramsej Hill, at a distance of 6 miles. This underground passage is now blocked up. In this subterranean passage Rama used to hide Sita, whenever he had to leave her alone. It was from here that Ravana carried away Sita. "Tapovan" the forest of austerities is a mile east of Panchavati. This forest provided Rama with a supply of wild fruits. At present the chief interest of the place is centred in a grove of tamarind and of banyan trees.

Modern Town

The present city of Nasik consists of three parts: old Nasik, the sacred settlement at Panchvati which is on the eastern bank of the river; Mussalman Nasik, formerly called Gulsanabad "City of Roses," built on the west bank of the river, to the south of Panchvati, and modern Maharatta Nasik which has sprung up in the west of Mussalman Nasik. The nine peaks on which Nasik lies are spurs projecting from a central plateau, rather than a group of separate hills. It is due to these hills that Nasik has narrow winding streets, making it difficult

(Continued on Page 31)

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Future Of Indian Cultural Independence

DUE PRIMARILY TO OUR MUDDLED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION, WE HAVE THE DEPLORABLE SPECTACLE OF TWO SCHOOLS OF CULTURE, WESTERN AND EASTERN, GROWING UP SIMULTANEOUSLY IN THIS COUNTRY, IN ANTIPATHY TOWARDS EACH OTHER, SEEKING NO HAPPY MEDIUM, ATTEMPTING FOR NO RECONCILIATION

By D. P. MADON

THOUGH India might become politically independent in a few years, the same cannot be said about its cultural independence. Except in rare cases foreign domination always leads to the imposing of outside culture; and though this commingling of widely divergent culture is a highly desirable thing, in the case of India this interfusion has not had such beneficial effects.

The Roman conquests, to take but a single example, were not purely military; for, not satisfied with merely administering the provinces, the Romans sought to spread their civilization throughout them. It must be confessed that the condition of the conquered territories was favourable to the growth of new ideas and a new culture. Those countries, which were not as yet rude and barbaric, had already seen their one crowded hour, and were lying in a state of torpor waiting for a new spark to reanimate them.

Though the accompanying conditions of India were rather similar at the time of the British conquest, its ancient culture had taken much deeper roots and could not so easily be overthrown. India required a new injection of life, certainly; but, as the old had not as yet died down, what was required was a complete union of two different cultures. But, so far the West has succeeded only in imposing on us a thin outer coating, the ancient culture underneath carefully preserving its deep integrity. And, thus, we have the deplorable spectacle of these two schools of culture growing up simultaneously, in antipathy towards each other, seeking no happy medium, attempting for no reconciliation.

Muddled System Of Education

Our hopelessly muddled system of education have contributed a great deal to accentuate the difference. The new culture is an invigorating whiff of breath, and while practically the whole world lies under the domination of western thought we cannot afford to dispense with it. If India must be heard by the world, it must be through the medium of English and English alone. But our educational system has succeeded in creating a chaotic mental whirl which has left us numbed with bewilderment. There have been no attempts to suit the western culture to our problems and necessities. A totally different mode of thinking and attitude towards life is thrust down upon us.

We are taught the English language, which is a very fine thing and exactly as it should be. But, it is not the teaching of language alone that matters, it is the ideas conveyed by it. We are taught through the medium of books which convey picture of English life. We go to picture-houses to see films and learn precisely the identical thing. We live one mode of life and study an entirely different one, and we try them to reconcile this picture with the life we live. Little by little we get into a peculiar way of thinking. A bank-clerk walking down the streets of London springs quicker to the mind and seems less incongruous than a Bhayya stretched out gingerly on the seat, carolling his way homewards in the third-class compartment of a train bound for Virar. A hawthorn bush in flames seems a prettier thing for description than a blossoming mango tree (incidentally, I do not know whether a mango-tree blossoms, for, I am ashamed to confess that I have never one in all my life). But, it is for the so-called self-styled intelligentsia of the country to remedy this state of affairs.

Our Slumbering Masses

That the majority of the people in the country are illiterate and ignorant, and concerned only with the bare primal necessities of life, is a recognised fact. But, it is not with them so much that the future of the country lies. That these people, called the slumbering masses, in the white-heat of indignation by those who burn to right wrongs with words, that these teaming millions; who do nothing but teem, be educated, is essential; but let it not be by these methods. Let us not wake them up from their peaceful sleep of daily drudgery untroubled by thought to a waking nightmare of uncertainty. Let us first try to reduce this cultural chaos to a useful sensible system, instead of hovering miserably between two different cultures, understanding the wealth and richness of neither despising first the one and then the other.

India is a land of vast opportunities and unknown resources of men and thoughts. And it is tragic that, in spite of all these, instead of evolving a new culture based on both the old and the new, fusing our ancient mode of living with the new western one, we are content either to copy slavishly or be indifferent, drifting meaninglessly on the currents of time, babbling incoherently meanwhile.

Our Political Obsession

Yet another reason why this cultural panacea seems such an impossibility is the too serious view-point we take of politics. Patriotism and love of liberty are two very fine and noble sentiments, but they are not the only things in life. There is no need to be so serious about them as to border on dullness. More than ninty per cent. of the student world, who after all are the hope and future of India talk, read and write nothing but politics and that also in the deadliest of all possible serious veins.

There are problems to be faced by us as well as by anyone else in this world. Our problems are not greater than those of other countries, then why should the majority of our writers harp on one subject alone? It does not make for good or great art. An artist is there for the purpose of delineating beauty and giving delight. That the poet and the prophet are one and the same is a Victorian platitude which should have perished like other such outmoded things. It has survived because it flatters the ego of the artist, and for the gift to the world of the mis-statement may the shade of Mathew Arnold never rest in peace!

A fiction-writer should think that a kindly Providence has allowed social problems to exist because short stories are to be written, not that because social problems are there. It is his duty to write about them to the exclusion of everything else. The first duty of an artist must be towards his art; for thus alone can a great literature be born. The artist must subdue the social conditions to the great purpose of his art, instead of allowing himself to be carried away by them.

Need For Humour In Politics

If we must have politics all the time, let us have at least humour in politics. Let us ridicule and satirize our public figures. There is no need to defy them; they are not idols, perhaps not even with feet of clay. If their pretensions are real, ridicule can do them no harm, if they are hollow and false like so many of their circular high-sounding phrases, so much the better, the way is paved for truth and justice. I am afraid that it is too bold a claim to make for humour, but humour is the next best thing to rupee coins for the purpose of circulation, and will at least increase the gaiety of the nature, clearing away plenty of vexatious contradictions and perhaps pave the way for the new culture which might, at a future date, make the world look to India as the seat of thought and learning.

It is not desirable to voice grievances and suggest no remedy, but the only solution for the present dilemma seems for a man of genius to be born, a man of genius who could take the English language and breaking it across his knees free it from the cramping shackles of the association of traditional English ideas (as has been done by the Americans); and then come back to it as an instrument capable of playing a thousand new notes as sweet and lyrical as any other, as rich in thought and deep subtlety, a perfect medium for Indian thought and Indian culture.

THE class was not particularly bright that afternoon, and when teacher had given an explanation of the meaning of the word "miracle", she asked if it had been understood. It hadn't, at least not by little willie.

With weary patience she started all over again.

"Suppose a man fell a thousand feet and wasn't hurt, what would that be?" she asked.

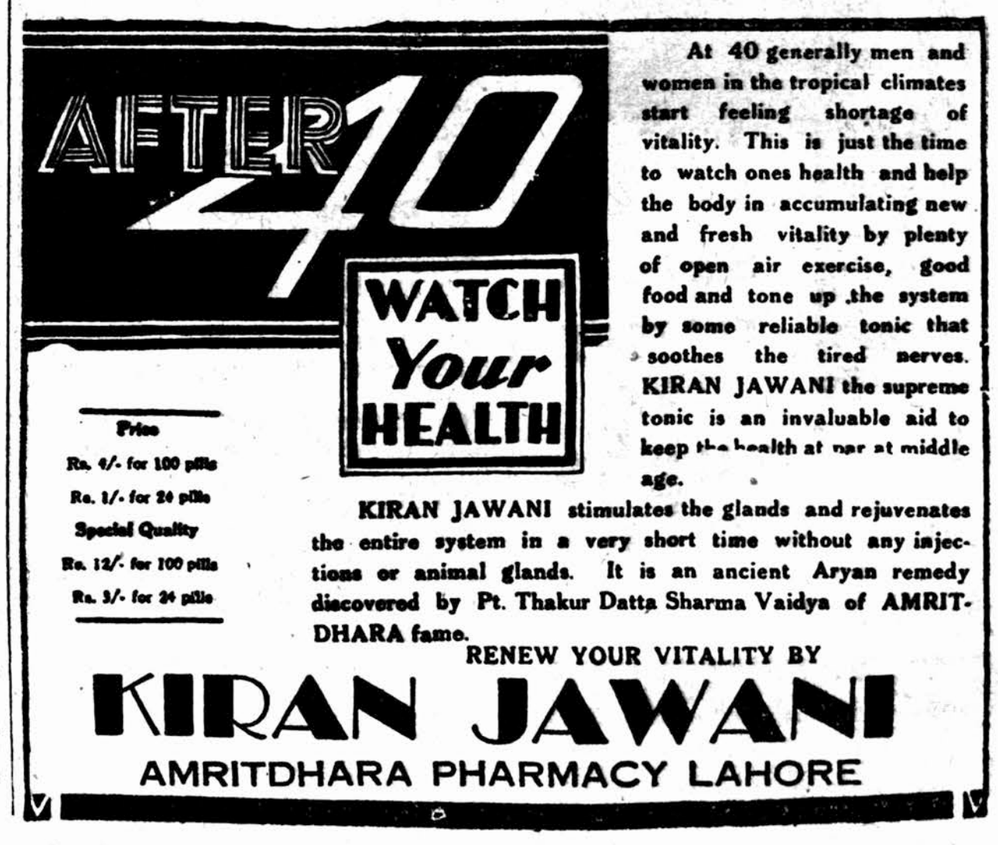
"A fluke, miss," replied Willie.

"And if he did it again?" asked teacher, hopefully.

"Another fluke," said Willie, briskly.

"And if he did it a third time, what would it be *then*?"

"'Abit," said Willie, firmly.



At 40 generally men and women in the tropical climates start feeling shortage of vitality. This is just the time to watch ones health and help the body in accumulating new and fresh vitality by plenty of open air exercise, good food and tone up the system by some reliable tonic that soothes the tired nerves. KIRAN JAWANI the supreme tonic is an invaluable aid to keep the health at par at middle age.

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1941 Indian Census

National Stock-Taking Will Commence On 28th Feb. And End On 2nd March 1941

Five Lakhs Of Enumerators And Equal Number Of Checkers To Cope With Gigantic Task

By S. R. SHENDE

THE eight decennial Indian Census is fast approaching and is due on the last day of February next and two subsequent days of March.

"The Census is a kind of national stock-takking" and "it is important that the public should be made to realise that a census cannot be carried through without its co-operation and that no Census is better than the answers given by the citizens and that no effort to ensure accuracy can overcome a faulty response deliberately given." These two extracts are enough to show the importance of Census. The Indian Census department, therefore, requests all its subordinates "to avail themselves of any opportunity which presents itself and to create opportunities to drive home the fact that an accurate record is in the interests of all parties. for such Census provides a reliable starting points for deduction, arguments or exrortation whereas if the accuracy of the original record is suspect no one can profit from it. either those who attack or those who defend."

This article, therefore, is intended to acquaint the public with such information of the working of this department as is necessary for every individual to know.

The Old Order Changeth

The department has this time practically reshuffled the whole of the procedure, method, machinery and system of the Census. The changes effected are as under:—(1) Enumeration slip has taken place of the old Schedule;

(2) Enumerator's work has been increased to three times what it was and the period of work his been dimnished;

(3) A new officer called "Checker" has been created to inspect and correct the work done by the enumerator;

(4) Labour, time and cost of copying of the contents of the old schedule has been saved;

(5) Symbols have been introduced in place of words of replies;

(6) Percentage of household population to that of floating is being ascertained.

(7) Collection of additional information on four more points is being made;

(8) List of village industries is being prepared with the aid of census machinery by the provincial Governments;

(9) Room has been made for the record of Script.

(10) House-list with a wider base of information is being prepared;

(11) Questionnaire is separated from the enumeration slip and is indicated by mentioning the number of question instead.

The House List

A new Schedule with 17 columns has been introduced for the first time on this occasion, and the collection of information of it has already been completed by 15th. Nov.

The department is now possessed of (1) the total number of dwelling shelters (houses, huts, etc.), as well as their nature, form, partitions, capacity, etc. (2) religion of the head of the family, consequently total number of followers of each religion (3) total number of families and population in the country (4) proportion of males and females above and under 14 years of age in the families.

Two Sorts Of Population

India consists of two sorts of population, one with permanent abode and the other wandering one with unsettled life. The department this time intends to ascertain the proportion of the both.

Questionnaire

So far there were 16 questions used to be put to every individual for taking Census, but this time the nature of the wording and number of questions have been remodelled. The fresh points on which the new questions are designed are:—

(1) The extent of unemployment;

(2) Seasonal occupations;

(3) Industrial and organized employments;

(4) Divisions of labour within family circle;

(5) Type of housing accommodation available throughout the country;

(6) Extent to which the subsidiary occupations and cottage industries exist.

(7) Human fertility.

Questions (with explanatory notes in brackets) under these heads along with usual ones are 22 in number. They are:—

(1) Name
(Name of the person enumerated).

(2) Sex
(Male or female).

(3) Race, Tribe or caste
(To enter caste or tribe in case of Indians, while race or nationality in case of non-Indians.)

(4) Religion
(This question is for personal individual religion, such as Hindu, Islam, Sikh, Jain Buddhist, Christian, Brahman, Agnostic, Confucians, etc. If a tribal name is given, it is to be recorded).

(5) Married, unmarried, widowed, divorced.
(Terms are clear).

(6) Age
(To record age in years and months.)

(7) Number of children born to a married woman and the number surviving
(Questions Nos. 7 & 8 relate only to a married woman, whose husband is alive).

(8) Her age at birth of first child.
(To note the age of the mother when she gave birth to her first child; also note whether the child is male or female).

(9) Are you wholly or partly dependent on anyone else.
('Wholly dependent' means one without income either in cash or kind. 'Partly dependent' means one contributing in cash or kind towards the support of his house-hold without being definitely capable of supporting himself).

(10) If so, means of livelihood of the person on whom dependent.
(To enter the main livelihood of the supporter of the family)..

(11) Do you employ (a) paid assistants (b) members of family? If so, how many.
(This question refers to small and domestic occupations when they are aided by paid servants or aided by members of one's own family or by both).

(12 Are you in employment now?
(Wording is clear).

(13) (This question is to be asked to those who reply in the negative to No. 12) Are you in search of employment? If so how long?
(To enter the period for which he is in search of, if the reply is in the negative).

(Questions No. 12 and 13 need not be asked to persons below 16 years of age).

(14) Means of livelihood in order of importance.
(To record in details as many means of livelihood one has to go in order in which they contribute towards his maintenance).

(15) Does this means of livelihood exists through the year? If not, for what period?
(To mention period or periods each means of livelihood provide the person).

(Question 15 partly refers to No. 9 as well as No. 14)

(16) If you are employed by some one else; what is his business.
(This question should not be answered by domestic or agricultural servants. It is meant for the employees of the organised concerns. To mention here the concern of the employer. The term employer covers a company, etc.)

(17) Were you born in this district? If not in what district?
(To mention his birth place by district and province or a state or country).

(18) Mother-tongue.
(Mother-tongue means the language spoken from cradle, language used by his parents at home.)

(19) Other Indian languages in common use.
(To mention other Indian languages one used in domestic and daily life such cases are frequent on border lands where two or more languages are spoken).

(20) Can you both read and write? If so what script do you write?
(This question discloses literacy of the person).

(21) How far have you read? Give any examination passed.
(To mention the highest examination passed).

(22) Are you literate in English?
(To mention his literacy in English).

Filling Up Of Slip By Oneself

The enumerator is entrusted with this work, but the enumerated can, with the consent of the enumerator, fill in the slips of his own and of members of his family, provided no damage is done to the slip or pad.

The Enumerator And The Checker

Even though the number of enumerators is reduced to one half of the last occasion, it will be not less than 5 lakhs. Last time it was about 20 lakhs. The checkers will also be equal in number. They are being chosen from:—

(1) Stipendary full time or part time Government servants; non-gazetted officers and literate menial staff.

(2) Primary school teachers and other employees of local bodies, including Panchayats and Notified Area committees; staff of other educational institutions, colleges, etc., which are maintained directly by Government or subsidised by Govoernment.

(3) Secretaries of co-operative societies;

(4) Government pensioners and ex-military men on the reserve;

(5) Listed candidates in government offices;

(6) Members of Police force;

(7) Representative Vatandars and members of Watan families;

(8) Officiating Village accountants and such non-watandar Village Patils as are suitable.

(9) Non-Officials whose status and education fit them for work of enumeration.

An enumerator's duty is to take down the answer given by the enumerated and not to question its correctness. He must record the answer as told by the enumerated.

The Enumeration Day

The official day and time for taking of Census begins from the sunrise of 1st March 1941. But for the sake of convenience, it will commence from the day-break of 28th. February and will be continued till the sunset of 2nd March.

Second Half Of Census

By 2nd of March 1941 taking of Census will be over and by the middle of that month the exact number of total population of India will be ascertained and the first half of the 1941 Census will be over.

The second half, i.e., sorting of slips, will be commenced a little later and tabulation and writing of Census Reports will require another couple of years.

(To Be Continued)

One Million Girl Guides

World-Wide Success Of The Movement

By NORMAN HILLSON

All over the world, with the exception of the totalitarian countries, there are companies of Girl Guides—the sister organisation of the Boy Scouts.

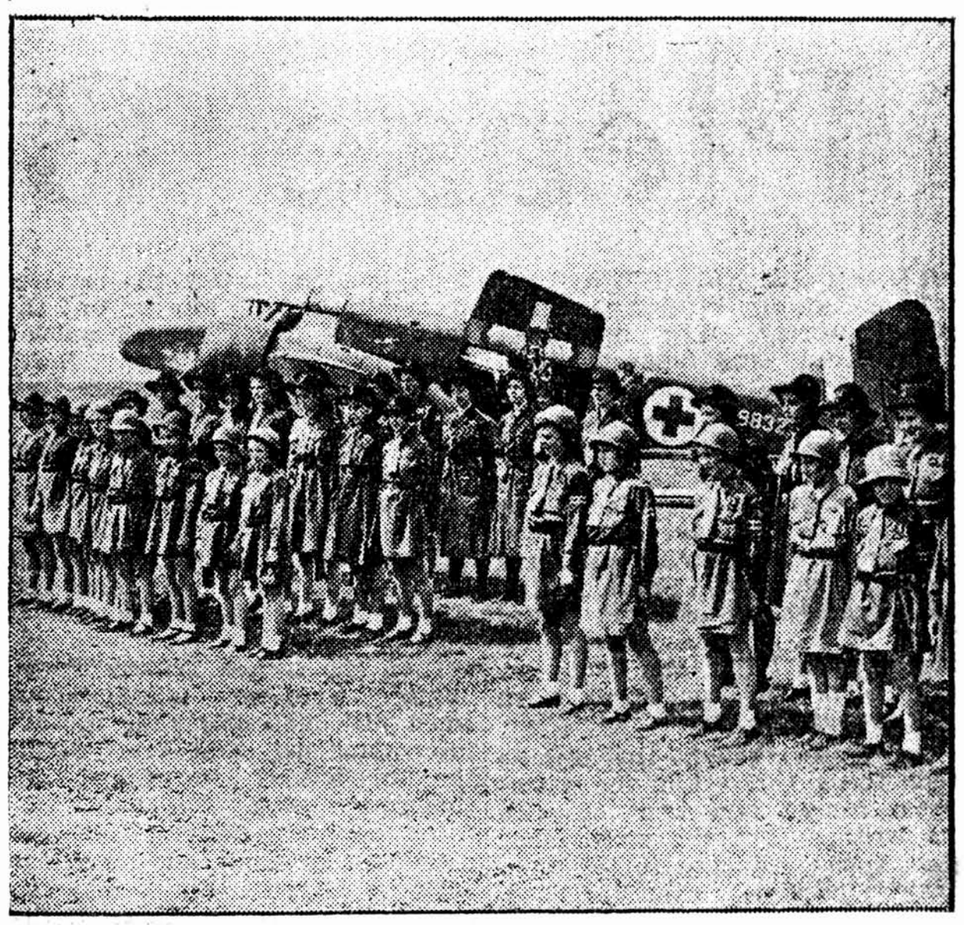
The Girl Guide movement was started in England before the last war by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, one of Britain's most famous soldiers. Though founded by a soldier, the spirit of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement is quite non-military. It is designed purely to encourage the ideal of good citizenship among young people, and to train them in habits of observation and self-reliance.

In the course of a single week Girl Guides in the various Dominions and Colonies raised the large sum of over £48,000 for British war charities. At the same time there is a similar drive taking place in neutral countries, for to-day Girl Guides are to be found almost everywhere outside the totalitarian States. There are actually more than 1,000,000 Girl Guides in the world.

It was in 1908 that the veteran campaigner, Lord Baden-Powell, famous as the defender of Ladysmith during the South African War, a man always interested in outdoor life and the lore of the countryside, held an experimental camp for a number of boys at Brownsea Island, off the coast of Dorsetshire.

The idea was to develop the ideal of good citizenship among youths and train them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance. The experiment soon justified itself, and the world became quickly familiar with the wide-brimmed hat of the newly constituted "Boy Scouts" and their motto "Be Prepared."

From the first it was essentially a non-military movement. To-day there are more than three million boy scouts in the world.



British Girl Guides, waiting to be inspected by H. R. H. The Princess Royal. Behind them stands the air ambulance presented by them to the R.A.F.

Indian Girl Guides giving a demon stration of First Aid.

Their Charter

A few years later a similar movement was started by Baden-Powell for young girls, and by 1915 it was so important that it was given a charter of incorporation. Members were described as "Girl Guides", a name which has been retained. The objects of the movement are on the same lines as the Boy Scout Organisation.

This Girl Guide movement has spread, and it has been made possible for its members to do much work for charity and the relief of distress.

Here before me I have some records and pictures of the activities of Girl Guides in all parts of the earth. There is a picture of Girl Guides washing up at their camp in Finland—washing up from an improvised platform built out over a marshy brook. Then there is a photograph of French Girl Guides in happier days, carrying their banners down the avenue des champs Elysees.

I see the Coronation rally at Sydney, New South Wales, in which thousands of young girls formed themselves up in the big stadium, in the form of an Imperial Crown.

About the same period in New Zealand, Girl Guides were taking Coronation messages along the rivers and lakes, paddling in Maori canoes. I see Girl Guides in the United States making pottery in their camps in improvised ovens, and dark-skinned girls from Jamaica mingling with girls from Newfoundland in a camp in Belfast in Northern Ireland!

Suppression By Nazis

Evidence of the activities of the movement is to be found nearly everywhere. Of course, the unsettled state of Europe has temporarily caused the cessation of many local movements. For example, Hitler ruthlessly suppressed the Girl Guide Organisation of Czecho-Slovakia. The Arch-Duchess Illeana anticipated a similar suppression at the incorporation of Austria in the Greater Reich by asking the troops to disband themselves. Changed circumstances caused their abandonment in Greece.

In other parts of the world they continue to flourish with the passing of time. For example in Brazil there are more than 1,000 Guides, the various troops speak-

(Continued On Page 31)

Picturesque Girl Guides of New Zealand carrying a message of greetings to King George VI on the occasion of his coronation.

OUR SHORT STORY

By "JOY"

Please Be Illogical

"HANG! OH! HANG! Why can't something happen in this stupid world? Why must our lives be dull and uneventful? I ask you, why?"

The speaker had a mop of black curls, stormy brown eyes and long clumsy limbs. She was sprawling on an easychair, surrounded by books—a book in her hands, two on her lap and several on the arms of the chair. She took two light exercise books and hurled them at the two other occupants of the room: Hey, you two! Are you deaf? Can't you speak when you are spoken to?

Her brother caught the exercise book deftly, threw it in the waste-paper basket, and went on with his writing. But the sweet-faced girl opposite ducked to let the exercise book pass over her head, then smiled and said: "Did you expect an answer? I thought your questions were merely rhetorical."

"Well, now you know better, so cough it all up, my pet, why should life be so dreary and dull? Why should nothing ever happen to us?"

"But, my dear Banoo, many things are happening. It is raining very hard, and you are studying equally hard to get a first class in the Inter and. . . ."

"If you'd only go away from this room, something else might happen" muttered Nari, her brother. But no one heard him, for Banoo was saying loudly: "But Perin, that's just the point. How can I get a First unless I read these books over and over again? And I tell you, I can't keep on reading them, they are so stupid and silly and . . . Oh!" well just silly"! She picked up a blue gilt-edged book, and said: "Here is a play in which a girl keeps on saying, 'nothing happens to us' and then all sorts of lovely things begin to happen like....."

"I know, a handsome young man comes along, falls in love with her, and....."

"Oh! Gosh, no! Nothing sloppy like that. I said 'lovely'! Burglars and things, you know."

"Do you call burglars lovely?" Perin was aghast.

"M'm, Yes! Wouldn't it be lovely if a gentleman burglar with a devil-may-care look sauntered in? He'd point a revolver at each of us, and say: "Come 'long, folk, stick 'em up!' You two would be petrified, but I'd rush at him, snatch away the revolver from him and tie him up on the sofa. Next day, "The Chronicle" headlines would, say: Brave Banoo and the Bad Burglar! Cooey! wouldn't that be fun?"

Nari looked up from his writing, "You behave more like a boy of ten than a girl of sixteen!"

"And you behave more like an old woman of sixty than a boy of twenty-two! So then!" and she stuck out a pretty pink tongue at him.

Then she turned towards Perin. "What were we talking about when my impossibly rude brother interrupted us? Oh! Yes! About the unbelievably happy girl in this rotten book. She says: 'Nothing happens, nothing happens' a couple of times, and all things begin to happen. But I may go blue in the face shouting: 'Nothing happens', will that make things happen? No hope! For this is life and that is literature. Literature! Bah! Muck, humbug, rubbish! Say I". With a flourish she threw the book on a nearby table, saying: "Avaunt! Pretender, I banish thee!"

She picked up a huge dull-red volume. "This is supposed to give us elements of logic. Logic, my foot! I have read it, you have read it, generations of people have read logic, discussed logic, written about logic, but has that made the world more logical? You can bet your last anna that it hasn't!"

"But, my dear. . . . ."

"Oh! I know, I know all about logic setting forth the ideal of thought, etc., etc. All I say is, it does no good in the world. And I'll be damned if I'll let my mind be crammed with things which do no good."

"But logic, does do good."

"Sez you! A man can be as illogical after having studied logic as before it. Why, only the other day, a crowd of men got into the compartment in which I was sitting. One of them was a big, fat man, he had a loud voice, a jovial manner and a talent for talking, and what a talent! He told stories and gave his opinion about everything under the sun. While his companions just ....."

"I know the type. A perfect nuisance and most annoying! But, what has that got to do with Logic?"

"What you lack, Nari, is patience. Cultivate it, my boy, cultivate it. It will prevent you from drawing hasty and false conclusions. The man was not annoying, on the contrary, quite amusing."

"Well, I still don't see what the point of your story is!"

"I'm coming to it. My fat man began to criticise some Mr. Patel. "Oh! Patel!" he says he is a talkative blighter. When he is talking no one can get in a word edgeways. That is why he is so thin. Now, I believe in letting every one have his own way. After all, this is a democratic age, even though Hitler lives in it". Then he went on to talk about Hitler and Stalin and the European war. He talked for over half-an-hour with hardly any breaks. And, yet he could criticise in all seriousness another man's talkativeness! If that is not illogical I'd like to know what is. Do you see the point, my dense brother?"

"Yes, yes, I do. And now will you go out or do you mean to imitate Mr. What's-his-name, your fat democratic friend, and talk all day?"

"Go out? Go where in this beastly weather? It's been raining, raining, raining for the last four days. It's fit to drive anybody mad! Yesterday I got wet

(Continued On Page 30)

THIS WEEK'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Ransom For Abraham Lincoln's Corpse

By VINCENT TOWNE

In the Winter of 1876 the chief of police of Springfield, Ill., was told by a woman that she overheard certain criminals plot to open the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, steal its coffin, sink it in the Sangamon River and offer its return for dol. 200,000 ransom. Additional guards were immediately placed around the mausoleum of the martyr-President and the plot was thus frustrated for the time being.

Eight months later Patrick D. Tyrrell, of the United States Secret Service, learned of a similar plot from Lewis C. Swegles, then being used by the Government detectives as a "stoolpigeon" or "roper." The ransom, according to Swegles, was to be the same as before dol. 200,000. Certain St. Louis men whose real names could no be determined, were said to be parties to the plot.

SELECTED AS ACCOMPLICE

Swegles, detailed to keep in touch with the conspirators, later reported that he had been chosen to help carry out the ghoulish work. In fact, he stated that the details had been entrusted to him—that he had been instructed to obtain a wagon, in which the leaden casket was to be smuggled out of Springfield by relays of horses to the sand dunes of northern Indiana. Here the martyr-President's remains were to be buried so that the shifting sands might at once obliterate the wagon tracks and other surface indications of the crime.

PLANNED WISELY

Swegles reported that the ghouls planned to take careful measurements of the distance between the place of burial and the nearest tree, in order that there should be no difficulty in disinterment after the ransom should be paid. A convicted counterfeiter, of a dozen aliases, but generally known as Ben Boyd, and who was then serving a term in the United States Penitentiary, was said to have been selected to carry on negotiations for the ransom. Boyd's freedom, it was alleged, would be one of the conditions under which the body would be returned.

That Boyd might prove to the authorities that he had accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of the corpse, it was decided that a page of some foreign newspaper was to be raggedly torn in hall, one fragment being left in the Lincoln tomb, where it might be found when the body was missed and the other being held by Boyd. He was to let it be known that he could solve the mystery if given a pardon and to produce his claims he was to produce the missing half of the newspaper page, thus demonstrating to the authorities without doubt his connection with the affair.

DATE OF CRIME CHOSEN

Continuous reports from Swegles indicated that he was in close confidence with the conspirators. Early in November he warned the Secret Service men that the night of Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1876, had been chosen for the crime, this date being that of the Hayes-Tilden election. That particular time was selected because it was believed that the excitement incident to the receiving of election returns would shield the ghouls from any possible attention. The Secret Service men planned to hide in the tomb and allow the ghouls to actually steal the body before pouncing upon them, but the dead President's son, Robert T. Lincoln, who had been taken into the confidence of the deectives protested against their allowing the plot to proceed to the point where profane hands might actually be laid upon his father's coffin. So it was agreed that the criminals should be caught in the tomb while endeavouring to open the grave.

(Continued On Page 30)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

'RAJHAMSA'

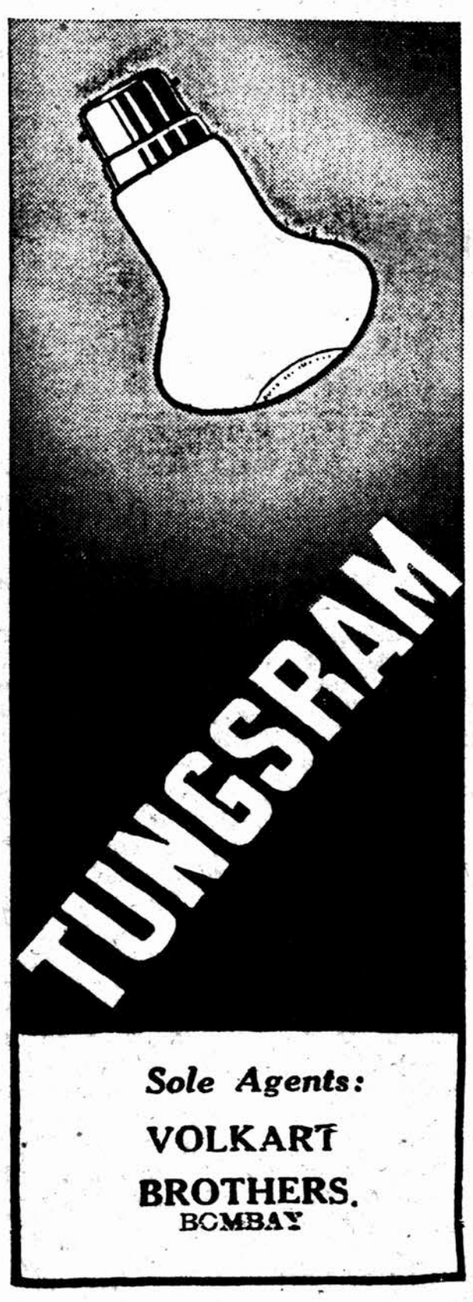
The pupils and the staff of the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, are to be congratulated upon this fine magazine; beautifully got up, with promising illustrations, stories, anecdotes, poems, and essays in copious number, and a record of the various activities of the School. The subject-matter is varied, ranging from a barking dog of the street to a hot-spring of Africa. Narratives of tours and travels occupy a good amount of space, which reflect a praiseworthy tendency—the Wanderlust of the 'boys' of to-day. The picture of the 'Swan'—the Rajhamsa—on the cover evinces artistic talent.

RATILAL MEHTA.

Gujarati Pocket Dictionary

One of the many constructive acts of the Congress Ministry in Bombay was the introduction of 'Jodnikosh', the excellent Gujarati dictionary produced by Gujarat Vidyapith, as the standard book of correct spelling in all the Government-recognised educational institutions. Gandhiji, while Congratulating the Ministry on this decision, had expressed the desirability of a small, handy, pocket-dictionary containing only those words which might have doubtful spelling. The Gujarat Vidyapith at once took up this suggestion. The result is this neat booklet, the 'kishakosh' or the pocket-dictionary. It contains about thirteen to fourteen thousand words. It must be indispensable to all those who care for the purity and uniformity of the Gujarati language, especially to students. Gandhiji, strict disciplinarian as he is, declares in his preface: 'Nobody, henceforth, should have the right to spell words as he will'. And rightly so.

RATILAL MEHTA.



Gandhi & Machines

YANTRONI MARYADA (Limitations of Machines): By Narahari D. Parikh, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Price 14 Annas.

Gandhiji's views on machines and large-scale industrialisation are quite well-known, having been a subject of much controversy for years. And yet, even today, the controversy is going on, partisans of different political or economic ideologies interpreting them in their own way, to suit their own purpose.

Mr. Narahari Parikh, the well-known Gujarati exponent of Gandhian Economics, has, therefore, done well in putting down the whole issue in a nut-shell, so as not to leave any room for misinterpretation.

In this little book, Mr. Parikh deals at length with the machines, their growth and development, the resultant factors of the machine age, labour and man, and the place of machines in India. In the last chapter he has collected together all the utterances of Gandhiji regarding the machines up-to-date.

The discussion leaves no doubt as to the attitude of Gandhiji toward industrialisation, Gandhiji is not for absolute abolition of machines, as is often supposed. He only puts certain limits. According to him, our only aim in using the machines should be the betterment of humanity, we should look to men and not machines. The machines should not exploit and ruin men, but serve them, benefit them, and relieve them of extra burden.

But if the machines have brought in exploitation, unemployment, starvation, misery and squalour in their wake, it is surely not their fault, it is the way in which they are used, the profit-seeking capitalistic system, that is responsible for all these evils.

The difference between the Gandhites and the Socialists on this particular question, then, boils down to this: that while the former, out of sheer humanitarian sense, flee from the horror of machines rather than try to change the system, the latter on the other hand, concentrate more on the supplanting of the present system by a new one—which, according to them, is bound to make of machines a mighty and powerful force for the betterment of humanity.

In any case the book will prove to be highly thought-provoking.

RATILAL MEHTA.

CHURNING THE GITA

GITA-MANTHAN (The Churning of the Gita): By Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, Second Edition, Price Rs. 1-4-0.

An able exponent of Gandhiji's Philosophy of Life, Sjt. Mashruwala has given us, in this handy volume of about 400 pages, the very quintessence of Gita, the One Book which has been moulding the mind and character of every Hindu, for the last so many centuries.

Sjt. Mashruwala is a scholar of Religion and Ethics. As a thinker he stands unrivalled in Gujarat. For him, as for Gandhiji, Gita has meant the guiding star in life.

Following in the footsteps of Dnyaneshwar and Tilak and many others, Sjt. Mashruwala has tried to churn Gita once again, to find more and more light from it. As he says, there is no end to the study of life. So with Gita, The more you study it, the more light you find.

The present book was started in the form of daily discourses to the students of Gandhi Vidyalaya of Vile Parle years ago, and was completed in jail.

With lucid style, homely illustrations and simple words, the author has successfully, tried to bring the heights of the preachings of Gita within easy reach of simple, not highly educated laymen for whom it is primarily meant.

For the lucidity of expression and balanced judgment, if for nothing else, the book deserves to be studied, especially by the youth. The book is not a mere explanatory commentary on Gita, but it also beautifully and cleverly covers the whole field of Hindu Philosophy. The author's equation of Gita with the Vaishnavite Philosophy is interesting and has been ably presented.

RATILAL MEHTA.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"A Connecticut Yankee In King Arthur's Court"

BY MARK TWAIN

(Copyright, Harper & Brothers).

On a sight-seeing trip through Warwick Castle Mark Twain, so he tells, found himself next to a queer looking man that muttered to himself as the guide intoned the facts concerning various coats of armour which belonged to Knights of the Round Table. The American newspaper reporter was curious so he stepped closer and heard these mutterings, "Don't tell me, I did it."

Investigation revealed that the stranger knew things that other men did not know, which things he had recorded in a manuscript. His story which he allowed Mark Twain to read began in this fashion, "I am an American. I was born and reared in Hartford, Connecticut—anyway, just over the river in the country. So I am a Yankee of the Yankees—and practical...."

The writer went on to tell how he was superintendent over two thousand men in a large factory. Discipline in those days was enforced by physical means, and the Yankee stated: "At last I met my match and got my dose. It was during a misunderstanding conducted with crowbars, with a fellow we called Hercules. He laid me out with a crusher alongside the head that made everything crack and seemed to spring every joint in my skull and made it lap its neighbour."

The narrative relates that when the Yankee awoke, he was sitting under a tree, in England in the Sixth Century, near the city of Camelot. You have heard of people being knocked into Eternity by a lick on the head? Well, the Connecticut Yankee did not quite make it to Eternity, he stopped off in the Sixth Century.

For sometime he thought that he must be dreaming but he was not. Knights in armour rode by. Caravans of slaves on the way to market stumbled their horrible pathway to the slave mart. Peasants tilled the soil to pay the taxes exacted by their lords and by the Church. In amazement and Yankee indignation, the American watched England when Knighthood was in Flower.

The Yankee was picked up and tried before King Arthur. Since he must be a dangerous character of some kind, his life hung by a whimsical thread, but he was doing some fast thinking. He remembered that on the day of June 21, 528 A.D., there had occurred a total eclipse of the sun.

The Yankee delivered an ultimatum. Unless they established him as chief adviser for King Arthur, he would destroy the sun. Since the populace already believed in magicians, this threat from a stranger frightened them into a grovelling mass. But the Yankee conceded. He would let the sun go out for a short time, just to prove that he could, but he would bring it back again! He ended the eclipse with a magnanimous flourish that settled him next to King Arthur with the title, 'The Boss.

The Yankee Boss felt that much could be done to improve the lives of the common people, but King Arthur did not agree with him. In fact the knights seldom noticed the caravans of slaves or the victims of torture; how could they? They were ladies to be rescued and tournaments to be fought, and after all, a knight can do only so much.

About the tournaments, the Yankee felt that they were very gay and colourful but the night and day afterward were pretty bad, what with cutting off arms and legs and ruining good hack saws and axes. The Boss said that he had to stop lending his

(Continued On Page 31)

"TEACH YOURSELF GUJARATI", by S. M. Kapadia, published by D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay.

As the title indicates, this book is meant as a help to those who wish to learn Gujarati. Sufficient care seems to have been taken by the author in preparing the book.

"SUCCESS IN ENGLISH HISTORY" Book I, by M. Y. Anandkar, published by Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay, price As. 8.

This publication, which deals with the Stuart Period, is written specially with a view to enable the student world to appreciate the gradual development of England.

"BANNER BLISSFUL" by G. Ramachandrarao, Ellore.

This is a collection of poems composed by the author from time to time on various topics.

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

Will Italy Crack Up?

DECEMBER, 13.

The Duce seems to be getting a stiff dose of the Fuehrer's patent medicine at the hands of General Archibald Wavell in the Western Desert of Africa.

It was a Blitzkrieg alright which the British Forces in the Middle East began in the early hours of Sunday morning. And the results thereof, even if not so spectacular as those reaped by the Nazi armies in France last May, are certainly extremely encouraging.

Few of Britain's most active sympathisers would have been so optimistic as to prephesy that the British troops would advance 75 miles in the desert at one bound as it were, capture more than 30,000 Italian prisoners including a number of generals and other high officers, and gain such a highly fortified position as Sidi Barrani—all within three days of the initial thrust.

The value of this "victory of the first order" is reflected not only in the confident tones of Premier Churchill while speaking in the House of Commons but in the far-away, hardheaded Wall Street of New York. Coming so quickly after the remarkable successes gained by the Greeks in Albania, it has certainly sent the Allied stock soaring high up. It provides one more unmistakable indication that Britain is turning the corner.

A Major Offensive?

From the vigorous manner in which the attack is being pressed home, the question naturally arises whether the objectives set by the British Commander-in-Chief are restricted in scope or whether they envisage a major and decisive war against the Italian armies under Marshal Graziani.

The situation can be better appreciated when it is realised that the battle is yet being fought in Egyptian territory and that very severe as have been the losses in men and material inflicted upon the Italians, the latter's frontiers in Lybia are yet inviolate. Technically speaking, even the capture of Sollum, which may be soon expected now, will merely restore the "status quo".

It is significant that both General Wavell and Premier Churchill refused to discuss the high strategy of the present operations. The latter, indeed, confined himself to the summing up that Britain's guarantee that Egypt would be effectively defended against all comers has been in every way made good now.

It is very cautious observation and that caution is entirely justified not merely by the nature of the desert warfare but also by the background of the whole war. The main and mighty adversary of Britain is not Italy but Germany and whatever gains or losses accrue to Britain must be assessed in the light of her position 'vis-a-vis' Germany.

The strength of a chain is that of its weakest link and it is certainly sound tactics to concentrate on the junior end of the Axis. Greece has already delivered a stinging blow to Mussolini and now comes the smashing attack in the Middle East. It is obvious that the Duce is finding himself in deep waters and now is the time to deliver a K. O. to him.

Unwarranted Expectation

But is Britain in a position to do it just yet? Will Italy, like France six months ago, be compelled to sue for a separate armistice as a result of the present Blitzkrieg? Such an expectation seems to be unwarranted for the present. In the first place it must be remembered that a successful and swift offensive on a wide front necessitates a superiority of 3 to 1 not merely in men but also in tanks and aeroplanes. This ratio will have to be increased rather than decreased for warfare on a desert terrain of huge distances.

While it goes without saying that the R.A.F. has already established its supremacy over the Italian air force in Lybia, it is more by virtue of its better machines and more capable pilots than by a decisive majority in numbers. The display of Italian aircraft has, indeed, surprised its friends and enemies alike. The Caproni C A 133 and Savoia Marchetti S M 79 three-engined bombers have proved clumsy in operation and very vulnerable to attack while the Fiat C R 42, Italy's main Fighter Plane, is no match to British Hurricanes and Spitfires. The success obtained by General Wavell so far is in a large measure due to the very effective co-operation of the R.A.F. but the latter will have to be augmented by many more squadrons before the task of driving out the Italians from Lybia can be undertaken.

Again, after the first lightning thrust, the British forces will have to make sure of their lengthening line of communications —a very decisive factor in a desert. The sit-tight tactics followed by Marshal Graziani at Sidi Barrani were actuated mainly by the difficulty of maintaining adequate supplies. Britain's chief base in the Western Desert is at Mersa Matruh and every mile of further advance means so much added difficulty of provisioning the forward units. Of course the British forces will be far better off than the Italian in view of the former's command of the sea which was denied to the latter. But even then the factor of maintaining long lines of communications will have to be taken into consideration.

Digging Fascist Grave

Marshal Graziani has yet under his colours a force of 300,000—a number superior to that of General Wavell's army. Now that the task of clearing the enemy from the Egyptian territory is being accomplished, the latter may await further reinforcements before carrying the hostilities into Lybia. Time is now very much against the Italians and unless something decisive is done to retrieve his crumbling fortunes, Mussolini's Empire may well crack-up in the near future.

The Fascist morale is rapidly declining under the continued reverses and it is notorious that the heart of the Italian people at large has never been in the war. The recent general post in the High Command is reported to have created intense dissatisfaction in the army. With his navy crippled, his air force proved so woefully inefficient and with discontent gradually spreading into the rank and file of the army, Mussolini's lot appears to be very unenviable indeed. Once the disintegration starts, its progress is bound to be rapid—and sanguinary! The Fascist Junta will no doubt do its best to stop the rot by initiating a "purge" or something. The next few weeks are thus likely to prove very lively, indeed.

The British Forces may, therefore, dig themselves in on the Egyptian-Lybian border and renew the game of harassing the enemy on land, water and in the air. It has paid them well so long and it will prove much more profitable now that the Italian morale shows definite signs of crumbling. Neither is now the fear of the initiative passing into Marshal Graziani's hands.

The Greeks, too, are expected to follow a similar policy after choosing a strong defensive line in the interior of Albania. It is extremely essential for them to reorganise and reinforce their army as a counter-offensive may be staged against them any time. There is, again, the ever-present fear of the Nazi hordes descending down upon them through Yugoslavia or Bulgaria.

By digging themselves, in, both the British and the Greeks may well be digging the grave of the Fascist regime in Italy. At the least, they have nothing to lose by being temporarily on the defensive.

Danger To Hitler

It is becoming "curiouser and curiouser," day by day why the Fuehrer is not lifting even his little finger to help the Duce. I have discussed the subject more than once in these columns but I cannot help returning to it in view of the latest developments and the threat implicit in them to Mussolini's stability.

A rumour is already going the rounds that Hitler and Mussolini may meet again in the near future to review the war situation. They have very good reason to do so now that the spectre of a final crack-up of Italy is raising its head. So long the Fuehrer may have been staying his hand in order to teach the Duce a good lesson and to make him more docile. But now delay spells disaster not only for the Fascists but subsequently for the Nazis as well. Italy's premature exit from the hostilities as that of Austria-Hungary in the last war; will only bring the day of Germany's final defeat nearer.

How will Hitler act? His latest speech affords no insight into his mind: as usual he only threatened to act at the proper time and occasion. Three ways are open to him of directly helping Italy. One, by sending his divisions through the Brenner Pass. But this involves a long land route and again transhipment of the army over the Adriatic Sea which is a very risky proposition in view of the presence of the Mediterranean Fleet and the R.A.F. Again Mussolini is hardly likely to welcome the Nazis into his very bosom.

The second way is by invading Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. This appeared easy enough for Hitler only a few weeks ago but Greek victories have queered the whole pitch for the Nazis. Now the Big, Bad Wolf is not so much of a terror to the little Balkan pigs. It is noticeable that even the countries in the Axis grip are tentatively striking independent lines of action, as the pact between Hungary and Yugoslavia shows.

Besides, the relations between Russia and Germany seem to have considerably cooled of late and according to a correspondent of the Free French Agency, the Soviet has given a virtual threat to Bulgaria that if the latter granted a free passage to German troops going to Greece, the Red Army would occupy the Bulgarian Black Sea Ports. In view of this emphatic attitude Hitler will have to think thrice before ordering his legions to march south.

Another Invasion Attempt

The third way is to march through Spain, assault Gibraltar and finally descend upon the African continent so as to take direct hand in the Middle East campaign. But Franco seems to have proved a tough nut and so far he has adroitly managed to remain out of the Axis arms while professing complete sympathies with them. Gibraltar moreover has a history of impregnability while the Royal Navy will have a decisive say in the bargain. Hitler has good reasons to jib at suih a hazardous venture.

It is very likely, therefore, that none of these courses will appeal to Hitler and that he will decide to take the bull by the horns as it were—only John Bull has no horns! In spite of the failure of his invasion attempts so long, the idea has not lost its appeal to Hitler. He may yet decide

(Continued on Page 23)

NADASWARAM ARTISTE HONOURED

Mr. P. S. Veeruswami Pillai of Tiruvadamarudur, Nadaswara Vidwa Siromani, has been appointed State Vidwan by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. Mr. Pillai is a front-rank artiste and forms the link between old masters and neo-stylists. A sound scholar of Karnataki music, he has a flair and stylisation which is the rage of music fans in South India. He is one of the few artistes who enjoy a reputation outside their Province and in this respect, his visit to Bombay early this year was memorable

Mr. Pillai is an enthusiast of Karnataki music research. At a time when Gayakasikamani Muthiah Bhagavatar is making Herculean efforts to resurrect Travancore Kirtans and stylisations and to put that Province on the top of musical world, Mr. Pillai will prove a valuable acquisition. Mr. Pillai has always stood for the ideal of 'happy family' in music circles, and it is to his lasting credit that he was able to persuade the 'War Mongers' to heal the breach and restore harmony in Tiruvadi Thiagaraja celebrations.

Mr. P. S. Veeruswami Pillai who has been appointed State Vidwan in Travancore.

Quadrangular "Pentangular"!

PARSIS COLLAPSE AFTER EXCELLENT START

Amir Elahi And Yaqub Shaikh's Fine Bowling

AFTER-LUNCH DEBACLE

By J. C. MAITRA

PARSIS (First Innings) 245
MUSLIMS (First Innings, for no loss) 21

When the Muslims and the Parsis took the field yesterday morning to commence their engagement in the Pentangular Tournament, the stands at the Brabourne Stadium were practically empty. It was of course due to the decision of the Hindus to boycott the festival this year. By the afternoon however the number of spectators rose to over five thousand, and general enthusiasm increased gradually.

With the weather and ground conditions ideal, the Parsis had the luck of the coin in their favour. Palia, the Parsi skipper naturally decided to take the first lease of the wicket. The C.C.I. wicket having gained a certain amount of notoriety for playing tricks, it is said the toss decides the fate of the match. It remains to be seen how far this is correct.

EXCELLENT START

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Palia opened the Parsi innings with Mistry and Tarapore, the bowler. It seemed a rather strange combination. But the pair got on so well against the clever manipulation of the Muslim attack by Wazir Ali that they were not separated till they had put on 94 on the score book. Tarapore succumbed to Amir Elahi for a bright 42 and Mistry followed suit soon after he hoisted his half century on the board, the total being 104.

Within 20 minutes after lunch, Amir Elahi claimed two more wickets, Palia being run out for a smart throw by him, and Khot falling under the l.b.w. code. The initial advantage which the Parsis had gained seemed to have vanished. 126 for 4 was not a promising total at all.

ANOTHER BRIGHT PARTNERSHIP

Aibara and Bhaya however stemmed the tide and added 70 runs for the fifth wicket. With Bhaya's departure, the rot set in again, the remaining batsmen going down for an addition of 49 runs only. Amir Elahi and Yakub Shaikh conspired to dismiss them all, Amir bagging 6 for 122 and Yakub 3 for 51 runs. Praiseworthy efforts indeed.

The Parsi collapse was rather unaccountable. As many as four of them fell victims to the l.b.w. code. Bhaya and Aibara batted splendidly for their 47 each but they seemed to throw away their wickets rather hastily. Or the Parsi total might have overstepped easily 300.

Saeed Ahmed, Chippa and Mushtaq bowled well too, but they did not have any luck. It appeared strange that Hakim who was included chiefly for his bowling, was given only two overs. All he conceded was a single! Why was he taken at all then, if he was not to be used. There were several occasions when he might have been tried.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

Wazir Ali broke his usual opening pair too. Instead of sending Mushtaq Ali along with Kadri, he made Yakub Sheikh to join him. However this pair resisted the Parsi attacks stubbornly for 40 minutes and notched 21 runs between them. Palia tried five bowlers, including himself, during this period but without effect.

The question now is. will the Muslims succeed in surpassing the Parsi total. It is by no means a difficult task for them, considering the batting stock they hold. The question also presents to the Parsis, will they be able to run through their opponents within the limit they have set before them. The match is likely to be decided by the first innings result unless the wicket crumbles away and makes batting a difficult job for both sides. Let us wait and see.

DETAILS OF GAME

M. F. Mistry and K. K. Tarapore opened for the Parsis. The former opened the Parsis' score by a glide to the leg off A. A. Hakim, who had opened from the Church Gate end. Saeed Ahmed was entrusted with the ball, two runs were yielded in this first over. Hakim's second over was a maiden. Wazir Ali took Saeed Ahmed off, after allowing him only an over. A. U. Chippa, the Gujerat bowler, coming on in his place, K. K. Tarapore failed to score of his first over. Saeed Ahmed however, was brought at the Church Gate end, relieving A. A. Hakim, K. K. Tarapore was distinctly uncomfortable facing Saeed Ahmed.

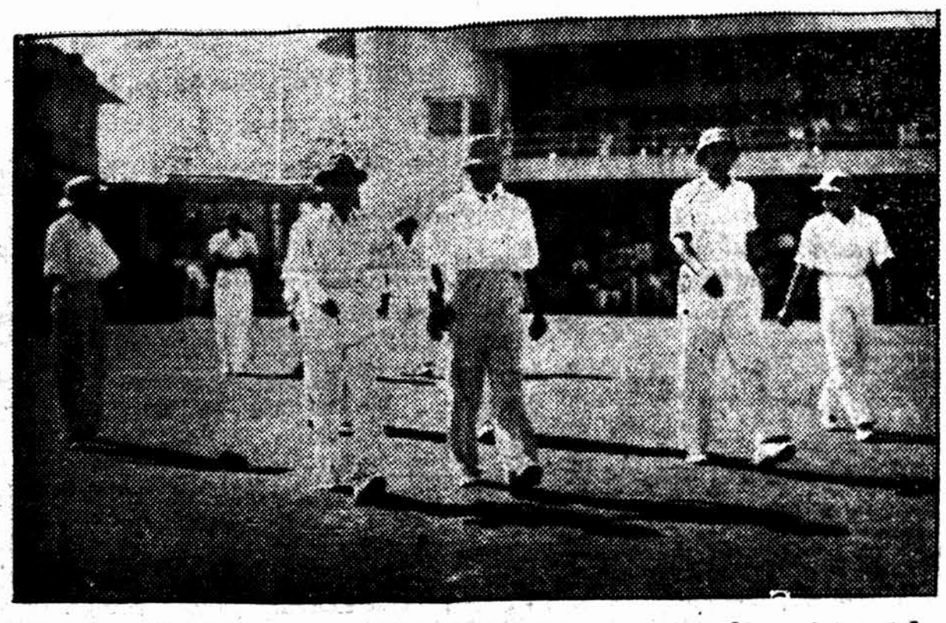
Mistry scored the first boundary of the innings when he drove Chippa to the off boundary. This sent up the first decade, after 22 minutes of play. At this stage Mistry was the run getter. Twenty went up two minutes beyond the first half hour-matters were being accelerated—a run a minute now came from the batsmen.

After forty minutes Mistry earned his twenty, with a brace off Saeed Ahmed to mid-off. Shortly after this a fine bit of fielding by K. S. Nasiruddin saved a certain four.

Four byes sent up the thirty of the innings, it was now 43 minutes after the start of play.

At 31 Yakub. Sheikh, and the Baroda player, took the ball from Saeed Ahmed at the Church Gate end. Amir Elahi, the All-India slow bowler, took charge at the other end. Mistry lifted Amir Elahi to the square leg for four and took his side past forty With another two the Parsi left-hander, reached his 30. At the other end. K. K. Tarapore was quite content to keep the first association intact.

Amir Elahi very nearly had Mistry stumped early in his second over. The batsman was evidently peeved. for he stepped out to his next delivery and sent it high to the boundary over the bowler's head Th's saw the Parsi's reach the half century mark the innings was exactly an hour old at this juncture.



Wazir Ali, skipper of the Muslim team leading his side out to field.

Sixty was reached in the seventy-fourth minute. Mistry with a single off Amir Elahi doing the trick. The next ball saw a hefty hit from Tarapore. the ball went fast and high to screen beyond the bowler.

Tarapore had passed his twenty. Tarapore was opening his shoulders now and things were bright. Amir Elahi was the bowler mainly being punished. Tarapore caught up his colleague's score and the telegraph board showed 70 collected in 77 minutes. Tarapore's hilarity almost proved fatal immediately after and he returned a ball high to the bowler, Amir Elahi. The latter failed to accept the catch. Tarapore was 33 at this stage Things were moving satisfactorily for the Parsis and after 84 minutes of batting eighty was signalled. A bit of lax fielding by Saeed Ahmed gave Tarapore three, which incidentally took the Parsis to 90 in an equal number of minutes. Tarapore taking liberties with Amir Elahi's bowling paid the penalty. He stepped out to a wily inswinger. failed to connect. and Abbas Khan smartly broke his wicket before he could regain his ground. Tarapore left with 42 after an admirable innings, but one felt he was inclined to be too carefree against Amir Elahie and this proved to be the case. Tarapore scored five boundaries and batted for 92 minutes (94-1-42).

E. B. Aibara of Hyderabad came out to Mistry. A brace from him off Amir Elahie sent up the 100 for the Parsis. They were maintaining the run-a-minute rate of scoring.

At 102 Saeed Ahmed was reinstated with the leather, Yakub Sheik being taken off.

Amir Elahie was bowling well now and had Mistry tied up, but the batsmen sneaked a single and received an ovation, having reached his fifty in 105 minutes. Mistry eventually fell a victim to a tricky ball from Amir Elahie, he was guilty of obstruction at 104. Mistry had played an exceptionally pleasing innings, there was seldom a dull spell in his effort, but all the time he maintained the decorum of a No. 1. Mistry reached the flags on three occasions and left with exactly fifty (104-2-50).

P. E. Palia, the Parsi Captain, was cheered to the crease. He was with Aibara at Lunch time.

The book then showed 107. Aibara was one short of his ten and Palia had only broken his duck.

AFTER LUNCH.

Lunch taken, the game was resumed punctually at 1-30 p.m., Aibara facing Amir Elahie. The first over saw the Parsis go past 110. Saeed Ahmed bowled opposite Amir Elahie. Both Palia and his associate were prudence itself, the first bright spot came, when Palia drove Amir Elahie, to the Club screen. The next ball proved Palia's undoing, he played Amir Elahie. forward going well out of his ground. Amir Elahie picked up the ball and hanged it back to hit the batsman's stumps, who had not regained his crease. Palia only gave his side six (120-3-6).

J. B. Khot came out to Aibara but did not stay to conquer (124-4-0) Matters were going badly for the Parsis now, and the benefits of a good start had been annulled.

BHAYA CHEERED.

J. N. Bhaya (Indore), a very popular man with fans, was cheered loudly when he left the Pavilion. He started batting freely to the pleasure of his admirers. Aibara was not equally confident.

A delightful late cut by Bhaya sent up 140 on the boards at 2-10 p.m. Runs were coming in steadily and even Aibara came in for cheers. After the score had gone to 140, the better delightfully stroked Amir Elahi to square leg. One hundred and fifty came immediately after, K. S. Nasir-ud-din allowing four to Bhaya instead of a single, thanks to his butter-finger. The last ten runs had come in five minutes. Bhaya had the stands in high glee he was brilliantly fluent. He played all round the wicket and exploited a repertoire of perfect strokes.

Chippa took the ball from Amer Elahie at 158. He and Yakub Sheikh being now in charge of the attack. A good rate of scoring continued and 160 came at 2.25 p.m. Bhaya was dropped two balls later, K. S. Nasir-ud-Din failing to hold an easy one in the out-field. This man was proving deplorable as a fieldsman. Bhaya got two runs. The next ball gave Bhaya a second life, he was missed in the slips. On both occasions Chippa was the sufferer. Bhaya was the last batsman to be allowed lives. At the end of the first hour after lunch the Parsis added 63 runs. This good going came mainly in the later half of the hour thanks to Bhaya and Aibara. Both were going great guns and had pulled things round again for the Parsis considerably.

BOWLING CHANGE

At ten minutes to three 180 was hoisted. Bhaya was definitely at home now and treated the bowling with scant respect. Critics wondered why Wazir Ali was continuing with Chippa and Yakub Sheikh.

A change of bowling came at 186 Mustaq Ali being put on in place of Yakub Sheikh. Chippa also was taken off Amir Elahie being given the ball. This double change had no effect on the batsmen and they went on their joyous way and 190 runs came soon. Bhava failed to remember the wiles of Amir Elahi and with the score standing

Continued On Page 18

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NEXT CHANGE AT PATHE

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO PREVENT ROUT

British Formations Fight With Blackshirt Divisions

30,000 ITALIANS TAKEN PRISONERS

CAIRO, December 14.

BLACKSHIRT DIVISIONS ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY, HARD UP AGAINST THE LIBYAN FRONTIER TO PREVENT THE ROUT OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN THE WESTERN DESERT. THEY ARE BEING ENGAGED BY ADVANCED UNITS OF THE BRITISH FORMATIONS WHICH CONTINUE TO CLEAR MARSHAL GRAZIANI'S FORCES EGYPT WITH LIGHTNING SPEED.

26 thousand prisoners—30,000 unofficially—have been taken by the British forces, besides guns, tanks and other equipment. The R.A.F is hammering away at the Italian rear with bombing raids on ports and bases, day and night, and there is scythelike ground strafing by eight-gun fighters on troops and transports.

In an aerial combat, British fighter pilots destroyed 15 Italian planes for the loss of four of their own.

ATTEMPT AT COUNTER-ATTACK

Desperate fighting between British advanced units and Italian Black Shirts is reported. The Black Shirts are striving to consolidate their positions and making vain efforts to counter-attack.

HUGE NUMBER OF GUNS AND TANKS TAKEN

CAIRO:—The British G. H. Q. issued the following communique on Saturday: "In the Western Desert our advance forces continue to press back the enemy who are endeavouring to stem the tide of rout on and about the Libyan frontier. The clearance of the vast battlefield continues, and the number of prisoners is steadily mounting.

It is estimated that some 26,000 are now in our hands together with guns, tanks and large quantities of equipment of all types. Our harassing activities on the Sudan Frontier continued unabated".

GURA ATTACKED

In Italian East Africa, Gura was attacked, many bombs falling on the aerodrome, while one incendiary bomb started a fire which was followed by loud explosions. At Diredawa a pumping station was attacked, all bombs falling well within the target area.

Asmara was heavily attacked but weather conditions here prevented accurate estimate of the damage caused. Caproni workshops at Mai Adaga suffered direct hits when the landing ground was heavily bombed.

No bombing operations were possible in Albania by British aircraft owing to very bad weather conditions.

The R. A. F. communique continues that one of the two bombers announced on Friday as having failed to return to their base is now reported to be safe.

ALL-DAY FIGHTING

ROME:—All-day fighting on the Libyan frontier "in the zone of Cyrenaica" yesterday (Friday) is revealed in an Italian High Command communique. The communique admits an enemy air-raid on Cotrone (on the Gulf of Taranto).—Reuter.

ITALIAN ALPINE DIVISION ROUTED

Greek Victory On Adriatic Coast

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Greek formations fighting on the Adriatic Coast have achieved a particularly brilliant victory according to a Greek radio broadcast reviewing the military position.

It is stated that the impact of the attack was strong and that it carried Greek troops near the important town of Chimarra.

The Italians did not fare any better near Tepelini than in the other sectors. Here too there was at first hard fighting for positions strongly occupied by the enemy and finally retreat by the Italians who left may victims behind.

The resistance of the enemy had been broken in this region and a famous Italian Alpine Division was driven back after it had suffered very heavy losses.

According to a spokesman of the Greek Press Ministry, the number of Italian prisoners mentioned as taken in Greek official "communiques" total 200 officers and 7,000 men, excluding most of the recent captures which have not yet been counted writes one of "Reuter's" special correspondents in Greece.

The figure admitted by the Italians was 931.

The booty captured includes 120 guns, 55 anti-tank guns, many tanks, thousands of automatic arms, 250 cars, 15,000 motor-cycles and bicycles, many pack and haulage animals, vast quantities of munitions and other materials worth hundreds of millions of drachmae.

Good News Expected

The situation in Albania continues to develop favourably for the Greek army, according to the Greek Propaganda Ministry quoted in an Athens broadcast on Friday night.

The spokesman is quoted as saying that on many points of the front the Italian command replaced old troops by fresh ones as the morale of those removed could no longer be counted on, but the fresh troops left many prisoners in Greek hands.

At two points on the front battles are raging which are turning completely to the advantage of the Greeks and several strong points have been taken by the Greek troops.

In the central sector an exceptionally important battle is progressing, the issue of which will greatly influence further development of the war.

The spokesman added it was expected that the Greek High Command would be in a position to announce the good news.

Italians Feel Uneasy

"Reuter's" Special Correspondent in Greece writes:

Further Greek advances in all sectors are recorded in the latest reports from the front.

With the added interest of friendly competition with the

Continued On Page 20

30,000 Italians Captured

LONDON, Dec 14.

IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT SOME 26,000 ITALIAN TROOPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN PRISONERS IN THE WESTERN DESERT.

LATER. — THE PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ARE NOW ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY TO BE AROUND THE 30,000 MARK.—Reuter.

His 'Article Of Faith'

Jinnah's Sympathy For Minority Communities.

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived in Karachi this afternoon by the Quetta Mail. He was received by Sir Abdulla Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, Hon. Mir Bundeh Ali Khan Talpur, the Prime Minister, Hon. Sheikh Abdul Majid and Hon. Khan Bahadur Khuro, Ministers, and Hon. Miran Mohammad Shah, Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE "UNITED PRESS" REPRESENTATIVE AT A WAYSIDE STATION, MR. JINNAH SAID: "THE PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY BY THE MAJORITY COMMUNITY IS AN ARTICLE OF FAITH WITH ME."

KEEPING MUM!

When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's statement was shown to him, Mr. Jinnah said he saw the statement three days ago, but did not want to say anything.

Mr. Jinnah was given tremendous ovation on his way to Karachi.—United Press.

DIGESTING AMERY'S SPEECH

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, arrived here this afternoon and was given a rousing reception, Mr. Jinnah was met by Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mir Bundeh Ali Khan, the Premier, Khan Bahadur Khuro, and Sheikh Majid, Ministers and Mir Miran Muhammad Shah, the Speaker, G. M. Syed and others.

Mr. Jinnah declined to say anything about either Sir T. B. Sapru's statement on Mr. Amery's speech as he said that he was at present engaged in "digesting them."—A. P.

NO MINISTRIES WITHOUT PAKISTAN

Jinnah's Reply To League Leader's Enquiry

PATNA, Dec. 14.

"The Muslim League would not form a Coalition Ministry in any of the Provinces at present directly administered by the Governor, unless the other elements in the Coalition admit the principle of Pakistan, and command substantial Hindu support enough to ensure stability for the Ministry." These conditions are understood to have been communicated by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in reply to an enquiry in this connection made by Khan Bahadur S. H. Ismail, President of the Provincial Muslim League, after his recent discussions with Mr. M. N. Roy on the possibilities of forming a Ministry in Bihar.

These conditions, it is further understood, are being circulated by Mr. Jinnah to the Muslim League Leaders in the other Provinces.—A. P.

RUSSIA BEING DRAWN INTO WAR?

Soviet Restrictions On Foodstuffs

MOSCOW, Dec. 14.

As a precautionary measure against the possibility of Russia's being drawn into the war, further restrictions have been imposed throughout Soviet Russia reducing by one-half the supplies of certain foodstuffs. This is so despite the fact that shops in Moscow have never been so well stocked. There is rationing in Russia, but housewives are only allowed to buy fixed quantities at one time.

Theoretically they can visit other stores and buy the same amount again, but the necessity of joining a long queue each time discourages this practise. Recently shoppers found that they could only buy 100 grammes of butter at one time instead of 200 as hitherto. Sugar, meat, poultry, vegetables, etc., are also affected by this halving principle and the change is considered to be a matter of precaution.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 14.

The High-Priest of Daudi Bohras along with fifty disciples arrived in Hyderabad this morning from Bombay on a special invitation from His Exalted Highness the Nizam.—A.P.

When President Meets Prince

Roosevelt And Windsor Discuss Indies Bases

MIAMI, Dec. 13.

The Duke of Windsor returned here this evening after his flight to the Carribean.

The Duke talked with President Roosevelt for an hour and a half about all the proposed defence bases in the West Indies.

"GENERAL DISCUSSIONS"

The Duke of Windsor and President Roosevelt lunched together aboard the cruiser "Tuscaloosa" at an undisclosed spot in the Carribean.

The Duke in a statement to the Press said: "We discussed naval bases for the whole of the West Indies islands. We also talked about the economic future of the islands and how America might co-operate with Britain in their development". The Duke added that he found President Roosevelt very interested in the islands and had considerable knowledge of their problems.

The President and the Duke met for the first time for 21 years the last occasion being at Annapolis, Maryland Naval Academy, when the President was Assistant Secretary for War. The Duke further stated that discussions on the international situation with President Roosevelt were very general.—Reuter.

AZAD'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left to-night for Calcutta by Bombay Mail.—A.P.

Seth Achalsingh, M. L. A., Arrested

AGRA, Dec 14.

Seth Achalsingh (M.L.A.), President of the City Congress Committee, who had intimated the District Magistrate yesterday of his intention to offer satyagraha on the 15th on the Fatehpuri-Sikri Road, outside Agra was arrested early this morning at his residence.

He will be tried later in the jail to-day.—A. P.

FRONTIER CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

Dr. Khan Sahib And Other Leaders In Custody

Removed To Their Homes They Will Repeat Satyagraha To-day

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14.

Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, initiated Satyagraha in Peshawar to-day. Qazi Attaullah, ex-Minister, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A. (Central) and Arbab Abdur Rahman also offered Satyagraha in other parts of Peshawar District.

As Doctor Khan Sahib started moving through crowds in Kissakhani Bazar shouting slogans, the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Superintendent of Police approached him and drove him in car to his residence.

Qazi Attaullah Khan, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A. (Central) and Arbab Abdur Rahman, M.L.A., were similarly removed by the authorities to their respective homes.

A later report says that Dr. Khan Sahib and Mr. Abdul Qaiyum conferred with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at Peshawar.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has delayed his departure for Kohat.—A. P.

FRONTIER P. C. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, Dec. 14.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Swasti, Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha at Baffa in Hazara District to-day, has been arrested. He will be detained under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

Altogether 10 Congressmen offered Satyagraha at different places in the Frontier Province today. Nine of them were removed by the authorities to their respective homes. They included:—Dr. Khan Sahib, Ex-Premier, Qazi Attaullah, Ex-Minister, Mr. Bhanjuram, Ex-Minister, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, M. L. A. (Central), Abdur Rahman, M. L. A., Amir Mohammed, M. L. A.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE REPEATED.

It has been decided, following emergent conversations between the Khan brothers and other Satyagrahis, that the Satyagrahis who were not arrested to-day, will repeat Satyagraha to-morrow.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has telegraphically informed Mahatma Gandhi of to-day's developments. He has left for Kohat on a ten days' tour.—A. P.

"B" Class For Madras M. L. A.

TENKASI, Dec. 14.

Mr. S. Sattanathakarayalar, M.L.A., who was arrested on 4th instant for offering Satyagraha and remanded till 13th instant was convicted and sentenced yesterday by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Koilpatty, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

He was placed in "B" class.—A. P.

A.-I. C. C. Member Jailed

ALMORA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Madan Mohan Upadhaya, a member of the A. I. C. C. was convicted under Sec. 34 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment on each count, for shouting anti-war slogans. The sentences are to run concurrently.—A. P.

M. L. A. Arrested

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

A message from Mirzapur states that Mr. Bishwanath Pershad, M.L.A., was arrested in Kachhwa village while shouting anti-war slogans before a large crowd.—A. P.

Ramakant Malaviya Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya, M.L.C., (U. P.) was arrested here to-day at his residence under the Defence of India Rules.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya had intimated to the District Magistrate that he would offer Satyagraha to-morrow.—A. P.

All M. L. A. Prisoners To Be In "A" Class

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

It is understood that the Punjab Government have issued instructions that all M.L.A.'s should be placed in "A" class.—A P.

Second Satyagrahi From Benares

BENARES, Dec. 13.

Mr. Kamalapathi Tripathi, M.L.A., the second Satyagrahi from Benares, was arrested to-day as he was proceeding to offer Satyagraha and taken to the District jail.—A. P.

Ex-Minister Detained

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was talking with about half a dozen Congressmen when Mr. Anjanibir Prasad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, served him with the detention warrant and a warrant of search of his residence.

Mr. Kidwai was driven in the D. S. P's car to the Lucknow District Jail, where he is being detained.—A. P.

Moulvi Ismail, M. L. A., Gets 9 Months' R. I.

MORADABAD, Dec. 14.

Moulvi Mohammad Ismail, M. L. A., who was arrested for offering Satyagraha on December 10, was tried in jail to-day by the City Magistrate, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Sjt. Jogarao, M. L. A., Gets One Year's R. I.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Mr. Allu Jogarao, M. L. A., who offered Satyagraha at Sringavarapu Kota was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Bibi Raghbir, M. L. A., Gets Year's S. I.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 14.

Bibi Raghbir Kour, M. L. A., has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate under rule 26 of the Defence of India rules for defying the Punjab Government's order of August 3, 1940 prohibiting her from participating in public meetings and processions. She pleaded guilty to the charge and did not offer any defence.—A. P.

Kapur Singh, M. L. A., Gets Year's R. I.

LUDHIANA, Dec. 14.

Sardar Kapur Singh, M. L. A. (Punjab) and Sardar Mangal Singh, M. L. A. (Central), have been convicted by the Additional District Magistrate under the Defence of India Act and sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Both were placed in "A" class.—A P.

Pandit Yagna Narayan, M. L. A., Arrested

BENARES, Dec. 14.

Pandit Yagna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.L.A., who had announced his intention to offer Satyagraha was arrested to-day in a village in Benares under the Defence of India Rules and taken to Benares District Jail.—A.P.

U. P. Deputy Speaker Arrested

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

Mr. Abdul Hakeem, deputy speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly, was arrested at Basti yesterday under the Defence of India Rules for delivering an anti-war speech.—A. P.

Harijan M. L. A. Jailed

CALICUT, Dec. 14.

Mr. Emkannan, M.L.A., (Harijan) who was arrested yesterday at Parappanangadi for offering Satyagraha, was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Palghat, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default further six months' imprisonment.—A. P.

BERHAMPUR JAIL EXTENDED

CUTTACK, Dec. 12.

The jail at Berhampur which has recently been extended in order to make it the Central Jail of Orissa has been selected by the Government of Orissa for lodging the political prisoners.—United Press.

9 Months' S. I. For Central M.L.A.

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Seth Shivdas Daga, M.L.A. (Central) who was arrested at Arang yesterday was convicted and sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' further simple imprisonment.

Mr. P. D. Jatar, M.L.A., Chairman of the District Council, Seoni has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mrs. Rukhminibai Korde, the first woman Satyagrahi from Buldana District who was arrested yesterday, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.—A.P.

Purandas Arrested

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 13.

Mahant Purandas, M.L.A., (Reserved seat) has been arrested to-day when he offered Satyagraha.

Mahant Laxminarayandas, M.L.A., and Vice-President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress offers Satyagraha at Nagri on December 18.—A. P.

No 'C' Class For M. L. A's.

C. P. Govt. Secretary Discloses Fact At Press Board's Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Information regarding the number of political prisoners in the province, classification of prisoners, press advisory committee, suspension of a mofussil vernacular weekly "Kisan;" Betul National flag incident, civic guards and dismissal of Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri, Public Prosecutor, was supplied by Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Chief Secretary to the Provincial Government on Monday, at the Press Conference.

The Chief Secretary informed that no M.L.A., will be placed in "C" class; they will either be placed in "A" or "B" class according to their mode of living. Mr. Agnibhoj, ex-Minister will be placed in "A" class and "C" class political prisoners will be allowed to wear their own clothing if they like.

The Government has approved the personnel of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. "Kisan" a mofussil vernacular weekly had suspended publication as it complained that it could get matter with difficulty passed by the Censor, but, according to official report no matter was submitted to the Censor for scrutiny.

B. P. C. C. Awaits Instructions From Gandhiji

Second Batch Of Satyagrahis Gets Ready

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Instructions for the second phase of Satyagraha in the city, for which the list is understood to have been drawn up, are being awaited from Mahatma Gandhi by the officials of the B.P.C.C.

Only two remain, it is learnt, out of the first list. Mr. Jhabwala, due to reasons of health, is unlikely to offer Satyagraha in the near future.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally arrived in Bombay this morning and with his arrest, probably on Monday the first list seems to be almost complete.

Sjt. Chockalingam Gets Nine Months' R. I.

TENKASI, Dec. 14.

Mr. Chockalingam, M.L.A., who was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha was produced before the Magistrate in Tenkasi Camp to-day, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default to three months' further imprisonment. He was placed in "B" Class and taken to Vellore by the Trivandrum Express.—A.P.

Miss Joglekar Sentenced Again

POONA, Dec. 14.

Dr. Miss Tarabai Joglekar who was arrested yesterday for offering Satyagraha for a second time was tried to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Poona, who convicted and sentenced her to undergo simple imprisonment for two days and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months' further simple imprisonment.—A.P.

No "Gibraltar" Possible In The Caribbean

Plans For Bahamas Base To Remain In Abeyance, Says Roosevelt

ELEUTHERA ISLAND (Bahamas), Dec. 14.

Plans for the establishment of a Bahamas base are being held in abeyance owing to unfavourable anchorage and other conditions at Mayaguana Island.

This was disclosed by President Roosevelt in a statement to the press aboard the cruiser "Tuscalossa" anchored off Eleuthera Island.

President Roosevelt had also seen three other islands of the Bahamas group, Eleuthera, Long Island, and Little Sansalvador, and he stated that none was entirely satisfactory for a base.

Summing up his eleven-day inspection tour in the Caribbean President Roosevelt said that there could be no "Gibraltar" there. Jamaica and Stlucia were suitable for sites and Antigua was good for planes but not for ships.

Referring to his talk with the Duke of Windsor, the President said that the economics of Bahamas fitted in with the economics of the American islands.—Reuter.

NO 'CEASE FIRE' PROPOSAL

LONDON, Dec. 14.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII has made no formal proposal for suspension of operations on Christmas Day, according to a Vatican radio broadcast in German.

The spokesman stated that the Pope has only expressed a wish in that direction and it is known what attitude the belligerent nations will adopt.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANE GETS IT HOT

Thrilling Battle Between Ship And Aircraft

LONDON, Dec. 13.

When attacked by a German aircraft in the North Sea on Thursday the drifter "Evening Primrose" retaliated so promptly and effectively with her anti-aircraft guns that the raider was seen to be hit and on fire.

The burning aircraft disappeared in the mist but a crash and explosion was heard immediately after and in the circumstances, says an Admiralty communique, it is considered certain that the little drifter has accounted for her attacker.

She suffered no damage or casualties.

DUCE-FUEHRER MEETING RUMOUR DENIED

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

Rumours that Hitler and Mussolini would be meeting shortly are denied by the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

MANY JEWISH EMIGRANTS DROWNED

Uruguayian Ship Sinks In Sea Of Marmora

ISTANBUL, Dec. 13.

Two hundred and four Jewish emigrants out of a total of 326 were drowned when an Uruguayian ship sank in the Sea of Marmora, according to official quarters here.

Most of the survivors are in a deplorable condition.—Reuter.

Battle Rages On 'Libyan Frontier'

60 Minute Naval Bombardment Of Sollum

LONDON, December 14.

A Reuter's special correspondent with the Army of the Nile writes from Cairo:—

The British and Imperial troops continued their offensive with sledge hammer violence throughout Thursday night and the latest reports indicate that the operations are proceeding very satisfactorily.

Italian divisions which have so far avoided capture and are now being driven back towards Libya are in a difficult position, their backward flight being hampered by the bottleneck nature of the terrain.

The fact that a battle is proceeding on the Libyan "frontier" is announced by a Fascist High Command communique from Rome. The frontier is 45 miles to the west of Sidi Barrani.

The South African Air Force raided Yavello for the ninth time on December 11.

One Caproni bomber received a direct hit and exploded, while two were set on fire and three others extensively damaged.

Announcing this, a communique states all South African machines returned safely.

Navy Plays Its Part Well

The British Naval bombardment of the Italian Forces in the Western Desert has been "fierce indeed," Reuter was informed in London Naval circles.

Yet ships carrying out this intensive bombardment have sustained no casualties. In addition to playing an important part in assisting the Army and the R. A. F., the Navy is also keeping ceaseless watch on Italian sea communications and it is becoming increasingly difficult for Italy to get convoys of supplies across to Libya

It is not generally realised, according to Naval circles, that the British Navy has also substantially assisted the Greeks in their rapid mobilisation.

Many Greek reservists live on islands surrounding the mainland and it was the British Navy which enabled these men to be carried safely and rapidly to the mainland, there to play their part in hammering Mussolini's Armies in Albania.

Bedraggled Prisoners

Reuter's special correspondent aboard a British warship in a Western Desert port writes:

How the British Mediterranean Fleet has been co-operating with the British Army and Air Force in their victorious advance across the Western Desert towards the Libyan frontier can now be told.

During the past few days thousands of bedraggled prisoners have been pouring into this base providing a tremendous food and transport problem and necessitating their speedy transfer by rail and car in order to make room for more.

While the enemy's attention was held by a Land Force, Mechanised Forces pursued northwards driving a wedge into the Italian lines near Buqbuq and isolating some two enemy divisions in the Sidi Barrani area.

The gunfire from warships was directed at Sidi Barrani's military headquarters and motor transport, while the Italians' farthest advanced base at Maktila, east of Sidi Barrani, received a severe pounding.

The shelling lasted one hour, starting several fires ashore, but drew only a light reply from enemy shore batteries while enemy aircraft attempted to bomb our ships.

Wholesale Surrender

Following this bombardment, the progress of the British mechanised Cavalry Brigade and heavier tanks could be followed on the ship's wireless which picked up messages passing from tank to tank.

Thus we heard one of our tanks saying: "I am stopped in the middle of 500 men with hands up. For heaven's sake send up blankety blank infantry."

From what we heard later the Italians surrendered wholesale when the British tanks appeared, while numbers of enemy tanks surrendered without fight, although credit must be given to certain Italian anti-tank gunners who died firing their guns as our tanks swept on, mowing them down.

The next objective of the British Naval Forces, gradually proceeding along the coast, was the bombardment of Sollum in order to hinder movement of enemy troops and motor transport along the escarpment road.

Here our warships carried out a 60 minute bombardment in the morning and a briefer one in the afternoon.

Certain units went close to the shore before opening fire, while others provided cover against a possible attack. The escarpment road which was clearly visible, was plastered severely by direct hits.

Feeling Of Relief In Egypt

A feeling of relief coupled with good cheer is spreading among the Egyptians in Cairo as the news arrives of continued success of the British Forces in smashing Marshal Graziani.

The Egyptian Press continues to pay warm tributes to British operations. For example, one of Egypt's most conservative newspapers writes: "Britain cannot be beaten. Arabic-speaking countries throughout the Near East are convinced of this Britain's prestige has never stood higher."

NO RAID OVER U. K. ON FRIDAY

LONDON, Dec. 13.

No bombs have been dropped in any area of the United Kingdom during daylight on Friday, states an Air Ministry "communique".

Up till a late hour on Friday night there was no air activity in London area, the calm which persisted throughout the day being broken only by a brief alert.—Reuter.

Few Persons Killed In East Coast Area

LONDON, Dec. 14.

There was little enemy air activity over England during the night.

It is officially stated that some damage was done at a few points on the east coast and a small number of people injured.—Reuter.

Sir Frank Popham Young Killed In Car Accident

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sir Frank Popham Young died as the result of a motor accident.

Lt. Col. Sir Frank Popham Young was in the Indian army serving in the Punjab. He was Deputy Commissioner, first grade; Colonisation Officer Chenab Canal: Settlement Commissioner in Patiala State and Commissioner in Rawalpindi Division, Punjab. He retired from service in 1919.—Reuter.

RIFT IN PARTY LUTE

Fascist Grand Council Member Suggests Action Against "Defeatists"

ZURICH, Dec. 14.

A call for action against "defeatists" is made by Senor Farinacci, member of the Fascist Grand Council and ex-Secretary of the Fascist Party, according to "Neue Zuercher Zeitung's" Milan correspondent.

This call for action is made in the 'Regime Fascista.'

Senor Farinacci also urges the authorities to ensure proper distribution of foodstuffs in order to prevent people standing in queues before shops and declares. "Hoarders and speculators who sell goods for three or four times the normal prices should be treated like criminals."

Finally Senor Farinacci complains that party officials instead of reminding people of their patriotic duty, do nothing through fear of losing their posts.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WOMAN ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Germans have taken into custody another American woman.

She is Mrs. Ette Khan Shiber and the State Department announces that it has been advised diplomatically of her detention but says the Embassy in Paris is unable to discover the nature of the charges against her or where she is detained.

The other American woman arrested earlier, was Mrs. Elizabeth Deegann a clerk in the United States Embassy at Paris.—Reuter.

King Celebrates Birthday

LONDON, DEC. 14.

THE KING CELEBRATES HIS FORTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY TODAY.

HUNDREDS OF CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FROM OTHER COUNTRIES BEGAN TO ARRIVE AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING.—REUTER.

Ken Overlin Retains World Championship

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Ken Overlin easily retained the World Middle Weight Boxing Championship out pointing the youthful challenger, Steve Belloise, in a 15-round contest at Madison Square Garden.

The experienced Overlin sapped his opponents strength with a forceful body attack, while Belloise foolishly elected to wait for one heavy punch which he was never able to land.—Reuter.

Australian Air-trainers For Rhodesia

CANBERRA, Dec. 13.

The first draft of Australian airmen selected for training in Southern Rhodesia have disembarked at a South African port, according to an announcement by Mr. McEwen, the Australian Air Minister.—Reuter.

ANKARA, Dec. 13.

A further extraordinary credit of ten millions sterling for National Defence has been submitted to the National Assembly which is expected to approve it shortly.—Reuter.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . .are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Friday, 3rd January, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

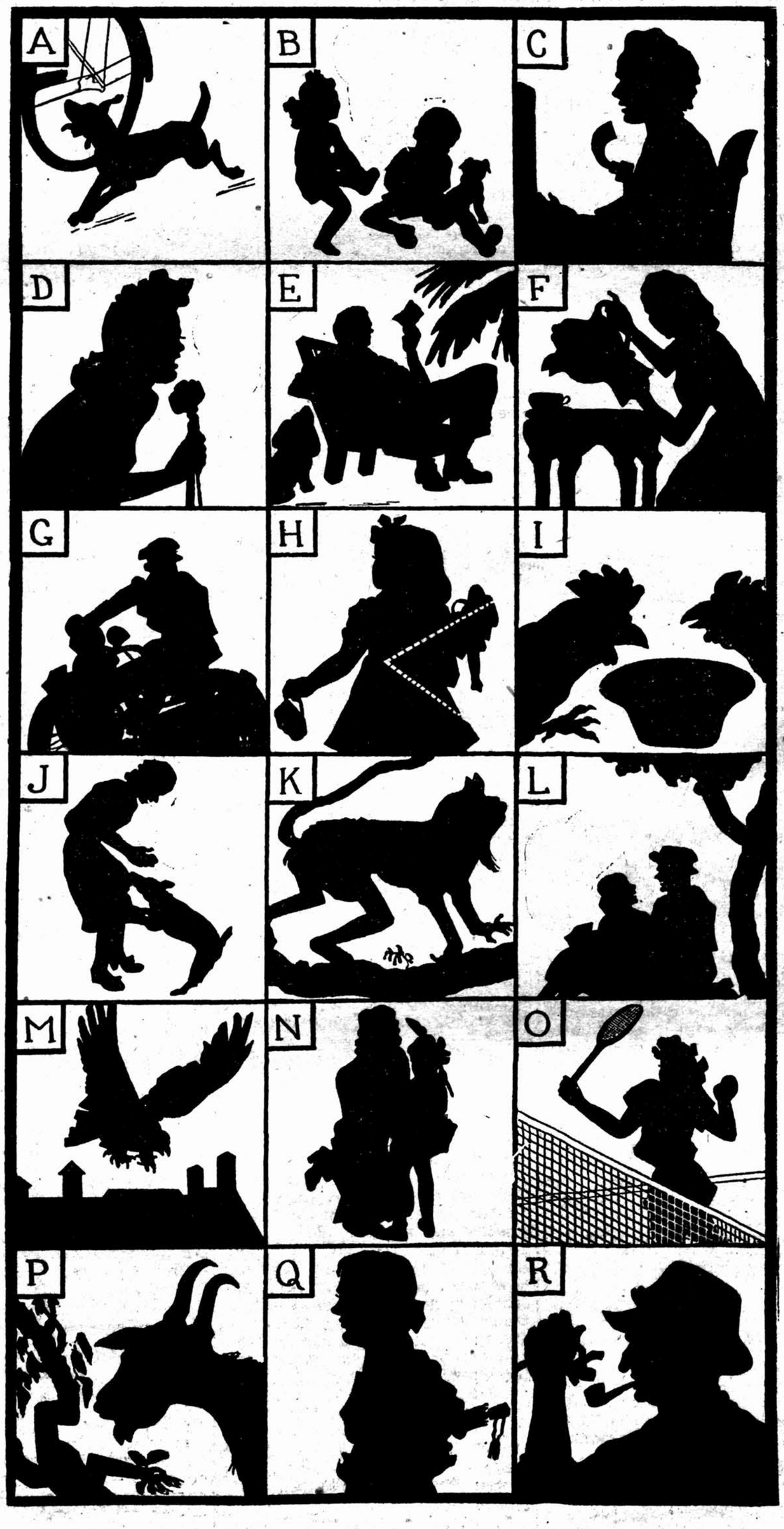
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 3rd January, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

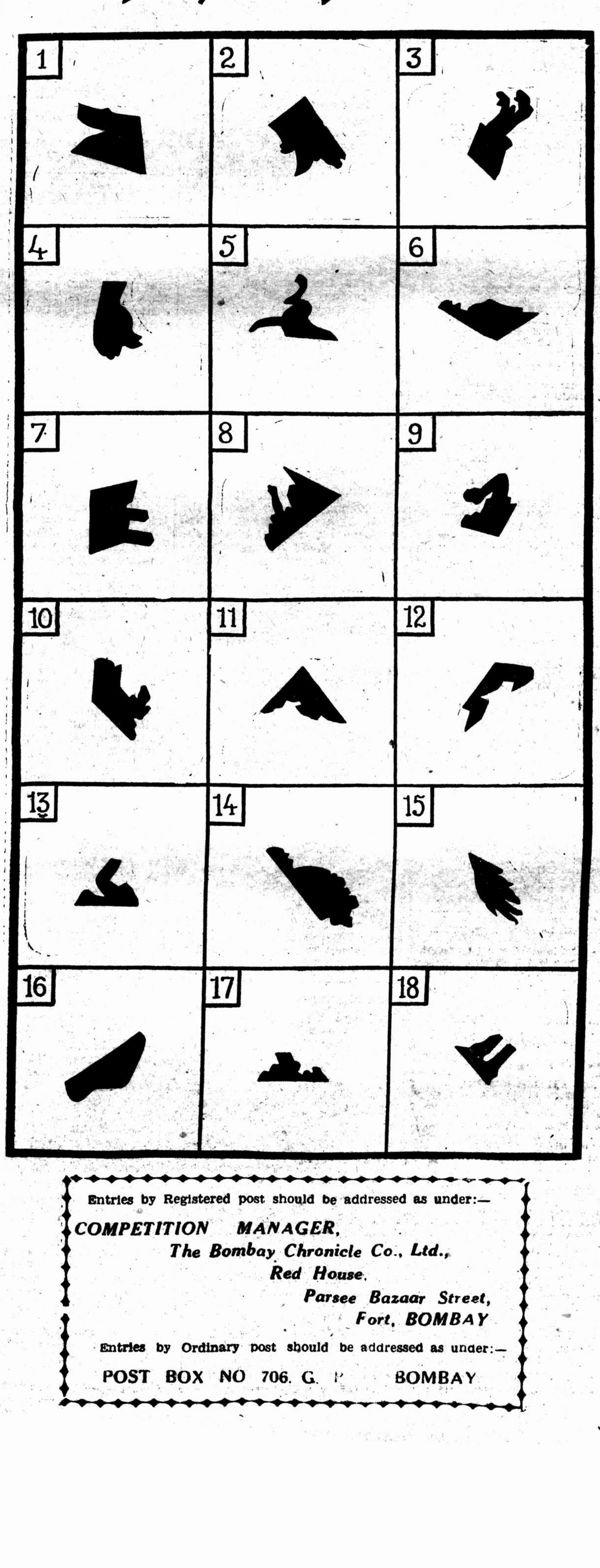
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



CLOSING DATE
FRIDAY,
3RD JAN., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Silhouette Competition.

15/12/'40.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

At Mahaluxmi

Punters Fare Badly Again

Coeur de Lion's Thrilling Victory In Mentmore Handicap

ACINOM PAYS RS. 340 FOR WIN

It was again a bookies day at Mahaluxmi, on the Third Day of the Christmas Meeting, when a programme of nine events was down for decision. Dry Sherry and the Kashmir bracket Moot Law and Harlem were the only solid favourites that materialised. In all the other events, outsiders at varying long prices dominated, much to the disappointment of the large gathering of punters. Riding and Saddling honours were all even, no jockey or trainer scoring a double.

THRILLING FINISH

In one of the most thrilling finishes of the season, Coeur de Lion annexed the Mentmore Handicap, the chief event of the day. Nine classic stayers lined up at the start, Corkpit being a course-scratching.

Steel Helmet was all the rage with Monocle and One I Love, next in demand. An almost level start saw them off and till the bend the lead was maintained by Monocle. Emerging from the bend, Gay Talkie, assumed command and was practically leading by a length and a half till the first enclosure stand. From there, Meekings who had Coeur de Lion in readiness, made a determined effort and the Son of Asterus obliged gamely, collaring the aged son of imported Gay Shield and Steel Helmet, the favourite. One I Love, was beaten out of mercy by three lengths. It was a spectacular finish that Meekings brought on Coeur de Lion, the margins of verdict being short head and short head. It was curious, that Coeur de Lion was neglected by the public in spite of his recent convincing performance.

HARLEM'S POPULAR VICTORY

The most popular victory of the day was that of Harlem in The Sandown Plate. The Kashmir bracket was difficult to be backed at evens, and Harlem and Moot Law fought the issue between themselves. Half a length separated the bracket companions, and Masque, the aged Manfred gelding put up a surprising run to finish third four lengths behind the Kashmir candidates and a length ahead of Pompeian.

MANY SHOCKS

Mr. P. D. Boltan's Acinom, after a series of fruitless attempts at Poona and Bombay, created a sensation by winning the Matheran Plate, quite effortlessly by a couple of lengths and paying Rs. 340 for win. Langdon the choice of the public could run only second holding Valentia Jinks for the third place by a length Fun of the Fayre, fancied greatly, finished in the neck.

The next event The Kingsclere Plate, too had a big surprise in store for the punters. Laxmidhar, literally hacked the field in the nine furlong event beating Shahenshah and Prominent. Red Flower was the biggest disappointment of the day. The Caretaker gelding was backed so confidently on the strength of his upcountry form, that his failure was a shock to the punters.

Rabdan won the opening event, as that expected, with a ridiculous ease by six full lengths. Wafi Hamid and Faraj Allah were solidly backed and the latter could only finish second.

Davison rode King Farouq to a smart victory in the Ridge Plate, beating Banash Amer and King of Diamonds. Romantic Prince, much fancied was just beaten by a short head art of money. The concluding event of the day, was won by Hassina, brilliantly ridden start to finish by Maxwell. Dabbs, was a late challenger but was not good enough to catch the winner.

The daily double paid Rs. 1160/8 on each ticket and the treble Rs. 715 on 13 tickets.

Details :—

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Shri Rajaram's RABDAN 8-5 Y P Devne 1
Mr S & Chenoy and Lt.-Col. M S Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-9 K B Irani 2
Mr Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8-5 Karim Shariff 3
Mr C N Permanand's KHALAF NASSAF 9-0 Appoo 4
Not run : Bayhas 9-0 and Golden Morn 8-12
Won by :. 6 lengths, 2 lengths, neck.
Time : 2 minutes 25 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 15 and Rs. 66.
Trainer : N D Bhosale.

THE LOVE GROVE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 8-3 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior's SWASTIKA 8-0 Faiz Mohd. 2
Mr A Svamvur's MISS CHIEF 8-0 Maxwell 3
Mr Habib Chotani's FARIDA 9-0 Eude .. 4
Not run : Ishtay 8-3
Won by : 2 1/2 lengths, short head, 4 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 35 and Rs. 18
Trainer : J. Thompson.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr P D Bolton's ACINOM 8-11 cd. 8-10 Oosman 1
Mr V Rosenthal's WILLIAM 8-2 Majid Khan 2
Mr I A G Moloobhai's LANGDON 7-12 cd. 8-0 Laloo 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VALENTIA JINKS 8-4 cd. 7-2 Narayansingh 4
All ran.
Won by : 1 3/4 lengths, 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time : 1 minute 26 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 340. Places Rs. 77, Rs. 62 and Rs. 24.
Trainer : D. M. Mistry.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mrs. Justice's LAXMIDHAR 8-4 Roberts 1
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 8-12 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's PROMINENT 8-9 E Britt 3
Messrs J G Kattaria and Haroon's RED FLOWER 9-0 cd. 8-7 Laloo 4
All ran.
Won by : 2 1/2 lengths, neck, 3 1/2 lengths
Time : 1 minute 57 1/5 seconds
Tote paid : Win Rs. 149. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 33 and Rs. 32.
Trainer : J. E. Malone

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr V Rosenthal's GLOAMING 7-9 Sibbritt 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8-9 Davison 2
Mr. Martin's AFTALON 8-12 Eude 3
Sir Homi Mehta's SPOTLIGHT 7-11 cd. 7-12 Marrable 4
All ran.
Won by : 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, neck.
Time : 1 minute 27 3/5 seconds
Tote paid : Win Rs 47 Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 36.
Trainer : N. E. Raymond.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs G Dharamsey and A H Ahmedbhoy's COEUR DE LION 8-2 Meekings 1
H H the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 7-12 cd. 7-13 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's STEEL HELMET 9-6 E Britt 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 9-2 Davison 4
Not run : Cockpit 8-2.
Won by : Short head short head, 3 lengths.
Time : 2 minutes 7 4/5 seconds
Tote paid : Win Rs. 94 Places Rs. 28, Rs 24 and Rs. 16.
Trainer : A M Khairaz

THE SANDOWN PLATE Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's HARLEM 9-0 E Britt 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 9-0 Marrable 2
Mr A J Hoyt's MASQUE 7-9 Rosen 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's POMPEIAN 8-11 Brace 4
All ran.
Won by : 1/2 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 14 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 29 and Rs. 45.
Trainer : Mahomedali.

THE RIDGE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Mrs K T Sampat and Mr J R Kasperkhan's KING FAROUQ 8-6 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's BANASH AMER 8-9 E Britt 2
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-11 Brace 3
Mr K E Dossa's ROMANTIC PRINCE 7-9 Whiteside 4
Not run : Nasr Ghazi 8-11 and Pushpamala 8-9
Tote paid : Win Rs. 64 Places Rs. 20, Rs 23 and Rs. 39.
Trainer : Ali Khan.

THE JUHU PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A Svamvur's HASSINA 8-8 Maxwell 1
Shri Rajaram's DABBS 8-8 Sibbritt 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOB BY IN THE BARN 8-3 Roberts 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8-6 E Britt 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 97 Places Rs. 22, Rs 13 and Rs. 21.
Trainer : L H Hewitt.

MUSLIMS SCORE 21 FOR NO LOSS

(Continued From Page 11)

at 196 he hit out at a tremendous breaking ball only to see the ball dislodge his bails. Bhaya had batted 66 minutes, he was allowed two lives at 22 and 24. Despite this his innings was a spectacular effort, Bhaya having a glorious style every short being crisp and perfect in execution. He scored 20 off boundary hits, (196—5—47).

AIBARA'S INNINGS

A run later Aibara left J. S. Layer who had filled Bhaya's place. Aibara had played faultlessly for exactly two hours. He never took liberties with the bowling. A little more pep behind the ball that went to Chippa at extra cover would have meant a prolonged existence. This was not to be. Chippa was sent a catch and he took it. Amir Elahie was the bowler to benefit. This great slow bowler had captured five out of the six wickets fallen so far and had run out the other man dismissed through a very smart throw in.

The seventh association was between J. S. Lawyer and F. K. Nariman and the pair put up the second century at 3-25 p. m. This total had thus taken the Parsis 225 minutes.

Another victim to Amir Elahie, Nariman stopping a straight one going on to the wicket not with his bat. The score now stood at 203 (203—7—2). M. J. Mobed joined Lawyer and at tea time the score was 207. The former had set to open his score and Lawyer had scored a cautious five.

Play After Tea

After tea Wazir Ali did not requisition the new ball. He asked Saeed Ahmed to bowl from the Church Gate end Amir Elahi being persevered with at the opposite end. Saeed Ahmed was allowed an over and then Yakub Sheikh came on. The latter clean bowled Lawyer (209-8-8). Lawyer was a disappointment to the fans who had expected a good contribution from him.

M. G. Engineer came out to join Mobed. Play was varied and dull and bright in patches. Till Engineer fell, an appeal for l.b.w. by Yakub Sheikh being upheld. (227-9-7).

S. K. Palsetia was last man in and fireworks were expected from him, but he was nearly out to the first ball he received from Yakub Sheikh and closed up. Mobed his partner went for the bowling instead. After a little wagging of the tail it fell limp as Palsetia in attempting to hit Yakub Sheikh allowed Abbas Khan to stump him (245-10-3).

The Parsis innings closed at 245, Mobed remaining not out with 28.

Bowling honours went to Amir Elahi and Yakub Sheik alone, the former's figures being six for 122 and Yakub Sheik dismissing 3 for 51.

Mistri and Tarapore who opened the batting against the Muslims on Saturday at the Brabourne Stadium.

MUSLIMS BAT

At 4-35 p. m. Yakub Sheikh and S. M. Kadri went out to open the Muslims' first innings. The Parsi attack was entrusted to Palsetia and Palia. The former gave five runs in his first over Palia sending down a maiden. The first decade went up in 14 minutes. The batsmen were taking no liberties, matters were subdued.

The first bowling change was made at 13, Nariman relieving his chief at the Club end. Yakub Sheikh playing his initial six deliveries with scoring a single.

In a fairly slow affair Yakub Sheikh was mainly collecting runs and reached double figures after half-an-hour's batting.

At 19 Khote replaced Palsetia at the Churchgate end, Palia was evidently trying out all the fast talent at his disposal.

Kadri glided Khote to the leg for a single and sent up 20. The Muslims had now been batting 40 minutes. Mobed was brought on in place of Nariman, with the score still at 20.

At 5-15 p.m. stumps were drawn the Muslim total being 21 for no loss, Yakub Sheikh stood with 13 and Kadri had scored 8.

PARSIS (1st Innings)

M. F. Mistry l.b.w., b Amir Elahi	50
K. K. Tarapore, st. Abbas Khan, b Amir Elahi	42
E. B. Aibara c Chhipa, b Amir Elahi	47
P. E. Palia, run out	6
J. B. Khot, l.b.w., b Amir Elahi	0
J. N. Bhaya, b Amir Elahi	47
J. S. Lawyer b Yakub Sheikh	8
F. K. Nariman L.B.W. b Amir Elahi	2
M. J. Mobed (not out)	28
M. P. Engineer l.b.w., b. Yakub Sheikh	7
S. M. Palsetia St. Abbas Khan, b Yakub Sheikh	3
Extras	5
Total	245

Fall of wickets: 1|94; 2|104; 3|120; 4|124; 5|196; 6|197; 7|203; 8|209; 9|227 and 10|245.

Bowling Analyses:—

	O	M	R	W
A. A. Hakim	2	1	1	0
Saied Ahmed	16	5	32	0
A. U. Chippa	12	2	29	0
Yakub Sheikh	21.2	4	51	3
Amir Elahie	32	4	122	6
Wazir Ali	1	0	1	0
Mushtaq Ali	6	2	4	0

Muslims (1st innings).

Yakub Sheik (batting)	13
S. M. Kadri (batting)	8
Extras	0
Total (for no wickets)	21

BAQLAVA WINS KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14

The following is the result of the King-Emperor's Cup :—

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

Mr G N Musry's BAQLAVA 9-3 Treffone 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-3 Jones 2
Sir David Ezra's CAVE MAN 9-3 Morley 3
Mrs. Alex A Apcar's EL OBIED 8-7 Carr 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 23/8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 146.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 1, 1997
Muslim: Zilkad 15, 1359
Parsi: Tir 12, 1310
Hightide: 0-58, 12-40
Lowtide: 7-11, 18-45
Sunrise: 7h. 4m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GOA FLOODS

A public meeting of Goans and sympathisers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, near Thakurdwar, to appoint a Committee to organise relief for the flood-stricken victims of Goa.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO BOLE

A public reception to Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole is arranged to-day (Sunday) at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North) Dadar at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Billawar Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the registered office for the presentation of an address to Mr. M. Appanna on the eve of his retirement.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S PARTY

There will be a general body meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch, in the office of "Independent India" to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

BAND AT PARSI COLONY

The band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at Parsi Colony Bandstand, Dadar to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association is organizing a 30,000 Metres Road Race and 50 Km. Walk to-day (Sunday) at 6-45 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Six Laws of Psychology" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PARTY TO M. N. ROY

The Indian Renaissance Association Ltd. is giving a tea party to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon to meet Mr. M. N. Roy, the Chief Editor of the Association.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Society, the ceremony of presenting a Souvenir to Founder Members will be held in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

'AT HOME' AT M. C. HIGH SCHOOL

To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the Kapad Bazar Maratha Volunteers Corps to Syt. Yusuf Meherally. At 10 a.m. an 'At Home' will be given to Syt. Meherally on behalf of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Federation at Marwadi Commerce High School, Gazdar Park, Chira Bazar.

M. N. ROY ON HOW DEADLOCK CAN BE ENDED

"General Election Will Result In Satisfactory Solution"

In the course of a press interview Mr. M. N. Roy, referred to the efforts he is making to end the constitutional deadlock arising out of the resignation of Congress ministries.

He thought that by resigning, the Congress had handed over the administration to a bureaucratic element. The best solution of the present position would be for the Congress to resume office. Failing which, Mr. Roy thought that attempts should be made to associate public opinion with the provincial administrations without which the War Committees, by themselves, would not be able to cope with the needs of the situation

He professed himself a confirmed anti-Imperialist. He thought that although a British victory might mean a continuation of the present position, India would be better situated to fight for freedom, whereas a Nazi-Fascist victory would make things worse for India.

He was of opinion that a general election on the major issue that faces the country to-day would result in a solution of the deadlock satisfactory to all parties. He was endeavouring to create a situation in which such elections could be held.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road to Singapore." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Spring Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Mutiny on Bounty". Daily at 3-15, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Westerner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mein Kampf—My Crimes". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Quaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali". Daily at usual time. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Public debate on "The Best Way to ensure World Peace and human happiness is to do away with all Governments" at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Vanmali Hall Building, Dadar. Mr. G. N. Cariappa will preside.

MAZDAZNAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

"Reason, Rhythm and Reality" will be the subject for the Mazdaznan Youth Movement meeting to be held to-morrow (Monday) at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building opposite Church Gate Station at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Society in the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, a souvenir will be presented to Founder-Members to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, writes:—
There will be parade as usual to-day (Sunday) in the Congress House Compound at 7 a.m. and the members who have got Congress Storm Relief Fund Coupon Books should bring them.

Late Mr. Ardeshir Eduljee Bengali

"The Chronicle" regrets to announce the passing away of the city's well-known Persian scholar, Mr. Ardeshir Edulji Bengali. In him the city and the Parsi community in Bombay have lost a literary figure whose quest for knowledge never ebbed and whose enthusiasm to serve his city and community was ever on the increase. He died of heart-failure at his residence Bengali House, Sleater Road, Bombay, in the early hours of Sunday last, at the age of 64.

The late Mr. Bengali was a student of the Bharda New High School and received his training in Persian under the well-known Parsi historian, Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster. Mr. Bengali's father was also a renowned Persian scholar, and hence it is no wonder that the love for this language attracted Mr. Ardeshir from the very young age, and in later life, made him a familiar figure at the Iranian and Afghan Consulates, and he was sought for to translate Persian literature and speeches into English and Gujarati. Many were his contributions both in English and Gujarati in the various journals and weeklies of Bombay and outside, on the many subjects of general or communal interests.

In politics he was a moderate and always encouraged the use of Swadeshi articles.

The Parsi community will particularly mourn his loss because he was a great social worker and got himself in touch with the various communal organisations and took an active part in their deliberations. The Parsi Vigilance Society, the Sleater Road Parsi Association, the University Students' Parsi Union, the Young Men's Parsi Association, the Iran League, the Parsi Helping Association, the Parsi League of Honour and the Parsi Federal Council, are a few of the institutions to mention which always received his attention and in whose welfare he took a very keen interest. He was the Vice-President of the Anjuman-e-Muvvadat. He was a keen student of Oriental literature and the Zoroastrian scriptures. He was a fearless writer and his action against a Calcutta newspaper for its thoughtless publication against Prophet Zoroaster and the subsequent order from the Court to destroy all the copies thereof earned him a reputation as an orthodox leader of his community.

V. L. Mehta To Open Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 13.

Mr. Vaikunthrai Lallubhai Mehta will open Loka-Kelavani Exhibition to be held by Praja Parisad Youth Committee during Christmas.

SPIRITUAL GENIUS IS MYTH

M. N. Roy's Plea For Rationalistic Attitude

There was no such thing as the "Spiritual Genius of India", said Mr. M. N. Roy, speaking at the Blavatsky Lodge under the Rationalist Association of India on Saturday evening.

Such a myth, he declared ought to explode by itself as it was merely the outcome of a terrible inferiority complex.

Analysing the cause of India's adherence to spiritual values while the Western world had grown more and more materialistic and rationalistic, he stated that India was very much behind modern Europe. Comparatively it was still slumbering in 16th and 17th century beliefs.

CONFIRM WITH WEST

Her philosophical and religious thought lagged in the advancement made by the Western countries, consequently the Indians found consolation by holding to the false belief that the "Spiritual Genius of India" was a distinctive phenomenon which had yet to operate in the final deliverance of the world from the existing chaos.

Indian mode of thought and India's intrinsic philosophy had still to adopt a rationalist attitude in order to confirm with the more materialist sections of the world.

Until such time however India would never be able to fall in a line with the progress of the Universe.

Other countries were marching ahead in the cavalcade of science and modern philosophy whereas India gloried in her spiritual mission.

There was only one mission for India to perform and that was to make herself a modern nation on a rational basis.

KHADI EXHIBITION IN DECEMBER

Sub-Committee Appointed By B. P. C. C.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Saturday besides filling in the vacancies of a treasurer and secretary which had fallen vacant by resignations, and co-opting three more members, appointed a Sub-Committee of 21 members to conduct a Khadi Exhibition between December 21 and January 5, in furtherance of the Congress Constructive Programme. Dr. D. T. Anklesaria presided.

Messrs. P. K. Savant and Hiralal Dave were elected General Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, in places of Messrs. P. R. Lele and Deoji Ratansey who have resigned.

Messrs. P. K. Sawant, V. N. Patankar and Abbasi were co-opted to the B. P. C. C. in the seats rendered vacant.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure, and Messrs. Purushottam Tricamdas were elected to the executive of the B. P. C. C.

The President of the B. P. C. C. was empowered to select a candidate on behalf of the Congress for the ensuing Municipal bye-election in the Khetwadi-Tardeo section.

The following 21 members were elected to the Khadi Exhibition Sub-Committee.

Members of the Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. as under:—

Smt. Shantabai G. Vengasarkar, Smt. Sofia Khan, Sjts. Jagdeo Shanker Sharma, R. M. Desai, Bimal Sharma, D. P. Tripathi, Ramdeo T. Thakur, G. N. Desai, (Hon. Secretary), V. V. Jirajani, (Chairman), Naval Jirajani, (Hon. Secretary), K. S. Dharia, M. B. Vora, Maneklal Vakharia, Narandas Navalchand, Bhanushanker Yagnik, K. P. Mehta, Maneklal Gandhi, Batuk Desai, B. A. Oza, Patankar and Srimati Jaishri N. Raiji.

"REPETITION OF OLD OFFER"

Pessimism In Delhi About Amery's Long Speech

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

No particular political significance is attached to the long speech of Mr. Amery which reached Delhi almost at the same time as the Viceroy's departure for Calcutta to address the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Evidently, its object is to encourage the efforts of Sir Jagdish Prasad and others who had started peace move but it has in no way helped to remove the general feeling of pessimism about political talks in New Delhi. In one respect Mr. Amery's speech is regarded as helpful, for it removes the impression which his previous speech left in some quarters, viz., that he was disposed to encourage the Pakistan move of Muslim League. He has now emphasised in strong terms, the political unity of India and the danger of allowing it to be broken up.

To the Muslim League, he has put a definite question as to whether it is entitled to claim veto on all political progress except at the cost of complete break up of all unity. As his previous speech had provoked adverse comments from critics like Mr. H. N. Brailsford Mr. Amery may have felt the need for making his position clear.

It is however regretted that on a political question Mr. Amery has shown no way out of the present deadlock—no sign of new approach but repetition of the old offer which the country has rejected. Unfortunately the long awaited statement of Sir T. B. Sapru has also not helped to remove the feeling of pessimism. It recognises the need for National Government—and all that goes with it—but he makes the same mistake as Mr. Amery, viz., that a difficulty in the way is contending Indian claims. On the other hand, what was repeatedly pointed out of the debates in the Central Legislature was that if Government accepts the principle of National Government for war period, parties represented in the legislature would easily evolve an agreed working plan.

From New Delhi talks, there is nothing to show that peace efforts of Sir Jagdish Prasad and others, however well-intentioned, can lead to any immediate change in the situation.

Mahadeo Desai On Pyarelal's Satyagraha

WARDHA, Dec. 13.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary has issued the following statement:—

Considerable interest attaches to Mr. Pyarelal's satyagraha in the villages of Wardha District. Mahatma Gandhi had taken extra precautions to preserve non-violence of the movement in letter and spirit.

PYARELAL'S APPEAL TO VILLAGERS

Mr. Pyarelal followed Gandhiji's instructions to the letter and confined himself to slogans and brief speeches explaining them only to villagers and when crowds surrounded him in Wardha he spoke to them only on the essential and vital connection between the constructive programme and Satyagraha and appealed to them to fulfil the constructive programme. In the villages he addressed three meetings for which he had received Mahatma Gandhi's permission.

He submitted before the court a statement in which he pleaded guilty.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York, Dec 14

Previous closing	10.19
To-day's opening	10.22
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	10.17
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 191-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, Dec. 14

Previous closing	7.90
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 14

The New York cotton was fairly active on better local support and lessening hedge pressure but subsequently week-end liquidation and some hedging caused setback.

Trading in March began at 10.22 i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better local and trade support but increased hedging and liquidation reduced gains with March easing to 10.18. Subsequently the trading became quiet with March finally closing at 10.17.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

March 10.22/22
May 10.15/14
July 9.95/94

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American January (7.98) closed
American March (7.87) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.09) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.02) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Dec 14

Castorseed December January (unquoted) closed

Linseed Bombay Calcutta December January (£19 1/4 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata January (£11 5/8 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal December January (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee December (£44) closed
Lightning December (£38) closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/8d paid and value) closed
Forward January March (12 7/16d paid and sellers) closed

METALS

Tin (£257 buyers; £257 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 14

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 14

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 14

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Dec 14

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed to-day

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 14

Spot (22 7/8d) closed
Forward (22 23/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 14

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 14

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 to 0-4) 0-3 5/8 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 14

There was no trading during the night session

Greeks Score Victory On The Adriatic Coast

Continued From Page 13

British forces in the Western Desert, the Greek forces in the southern sector in Albania are making strenuous efforts to drive the Italians into the sea first.

Meanwhile, in the southern sector the Italians are apparently beginning to feel uneasy about the fate of the town itself.

Other reports state the Italians are grouping themselves in front of the town to offer strong resistance. Unconfirmed reports state that the Greeks have advanced to within five miles of the port.

Greeks Use Bayonet

In the central sector the Greeks have gained further ground north-west of Premeti and are now reaping advantages resulting from the previous capture of the important mountain groups dominating the surrounding region.

Moving steadily north-west and using their well-tried tactics of flanking the enemy and driving him from any high ground at the point of bayonet, the Greeks have gained much territory and established themselves firmly among the high ranges.

Despite snowstorms the battle in the north is being resumed with fury over a wide front to the north and north-west of Pogradetz.

The initiative in this sector remains with the Greeks in spite of Italian reinforcements and they are striving to finally oust the enemy from an important mountain range.

The Italians are now bringing up additional munitions by air.

Greek Positions Bombed From Air

"Reuter's" Special Correspondent on the Albanian frontier writes:

Artillery fire opened along the whole of the northern front early this morning and later the Greeks began to throw their troops forward under a heavy barrage against fortified Italian positions.

Greek attacks were particularly violent in Devoli Valley and in the sector where the Greek objective is Berat.

Fighting was also violent in the valley leading towards Elbassan.

North and north-west of Pogradetz the Greeks are still moving slowly forward under a very heavy fire. Indeed the artillery duel is almost continuous along a line extending from Moskopolis in the south to Udurishte on Lake Ophrida in the north.

During the day Italian bombers have been very active along the whole of the northern front, bombing Greek positions, particularly along the Moskopolis-Koritza line.

The morale of the Greek troops, however, remains excellent under this assault.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW TRAGEDY

Nawab Abid Mirza Found Dead: Gun With Empty Cartridges By Side

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

Two shots fired in quick succession at about 10 last night attracted the attention of the residents of Wazirgunj to a house in the Mohalla, where in a room Nawab Abid Mirza was found rolling on the ground with blood gushing out of a wound in the chest. A gun with two emptied cartridges in it was lying by his side. The Nawab was rushed to the Batrampur Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. It is not known how he sustained the injuries.—A.P.

WAR REVIEW IN TURKISH PRESS

ANKARA, Dec. 13.

Turkey to-day is rejoicing at the British victory over the Italians. Its moral effect is tremendous as confirming the belief that Britain will emerge victorious from the war.

The official newspaper "Ulus" points out that five months ago, England scarcely knew how to defend herself and adds "to-day England holds the British Isles, attacks Germany, gives the Greeks enough help to turn the scales against Italy and herself conducts a successful offensive against Italy. All this has been achieved before American assistance has really begun. What may not England be expected to achieve next year when American assistance is in full spate".—Reuter.

The fear that ships might disappear in a "westerly direction" has led German authorities in Norway to order that vessels engaged in the coastal trade shall only be supplied with enough fuel to reach the next port, says the Norwegian telegraph agency.

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO, Dec. 14

Rubber: Sheet 58 1/4; Crepe 57 1/2; yesterday's closing rates are same. Copra 30.00, Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 210.00 nominal.—A.P.

NEW ZEALAND TROOPS IN WESTERN DESERT

WELLINGTON, Dec. 13.

The disclosure that New Zealand troops are participating in the fighting in the Western Desert was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, in a statement on the British victory. He said that New Zealanders would feel especial satisfaction at this knowledge.—Reuter.

British Protest

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The British Consul-General at Tangier immediately lodged a protest with the Spanish authorities following the replacement of foreign officials by Spaniards, it is learned in London.—Reuter.

Died At 108

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

One hundred eight year recluse named Bhagwandas died here at his monastery. The deceased was an ex-military Risuldar. His funeral was attended by 2,000 persons. He left several thousand rupees for the upkeep of the Thakurdwara which he established.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE BEAT S. P. COLLEGE

POONA, Dec. 14.

In the final of the Intercollegiate Cricket match for the David Cup which began day before yesterday between the S. P. College and the Fergusson College, Fergusson College won by 78 runs. Saravate of the Fergusson College took seven of S. P. College wickets for 67 runs in their second innings.

Scores:—Fergusson College 316 and 265 (Saravate 71, Karve 5/68), S. P. College 307 and 106 (Saravate 7/67).—A. P.

U. S.-MEXICO NAVAL AGREEMENT

American Naval Mission To Visit Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.

It is insistently rumoured here, though not officially confirmed, that an agreement has been reached with the United States for the construction of two naval bases, probably in Lower California.

Reports also persist that an American Naval and Military Mission is likely to visit Mexico shortly.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu In Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning and proceeded to Sewagram immediately.

She is at present having informal talks which, it is understood, will be continued in the afternoon when the future plans of the Bombay Congress Committee will be discussed.

She will be leaving here as soon as the talks are concluded.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU SEES MAHATMA.

WARDHA, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a prolonged interview with Mahatma Gandhi. She intends leaving tomorrow evening for Bombay.

Mr. Lala Dunichand, the Punjab leader, has arrived here this afternoon to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

TALK ABOUT FUTURE PLAN

WARDHA, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi to-day. After the interview she said: "I discussed with Mahatma Gandhi my future plans as well as plans of further Satyagraha in Bombay. We also took stock of the political situation and Satyagraha activities. I shall again see him to-morrow morning as the talks were inconclusive."

Mrs. Sarojini is leaving for Bombay to-morrow, and after a few days there. she will proceed to Hyderabad.

Lala Dunichand also saw Mahatma Gandhi to-day.—A. P.

VICEROY SANCTIONS NEW BILLS

Sovereigns Not Insurable Under War Risks Scheme

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

It is announced that the Governor-General has given his assent to the Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Act, the Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Act and the Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act, recently passed by the Central Legislature.

It is announced that gold sovereign and half sovereigns shall not be insurable under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme.

It is announced that leather and leather manufactures which are component parts of power-operated machinery, could in future be exported subject to the grant of a licence by the Supply Department, Government of India.

Similarly glass bottles of crown cork pattern could be exported subject to a licence by the Chief Customs Officer.—A.P.

MYSORE OUT FOR 171

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

In an inter-provincial cricket match between Madras and Mysore, Mysore were all out in the first innings for 171. Madras had made 89 at the close of the play for loss of four wickets.—A. P.

Hindu Gymkhana's Attitude Condemned

POONA, Dec. 14.

At a meeting held this evening at the Deccan Gymkhana Grounds' under the presidentship of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, three resolutions were passed condemning the Selection Committee of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana for not selecting Prof. D. B. Deodhar, the veteran cricketer of Maharashtra to lead the Hindu team for the Pentangular Cricket Carnival, for bringing politics into sports, and congratulating Prof. Deodhar for having got the chance to lead an All-India eleven against the Ceylon touring team.—A. P.

Ferozpur Beat, N. W. R.

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

Dhyan Chand, the Indian Hockey Wizard, was seen in action at Lahore this evening when playing for the Ferozepur D. S. A. against the North-Western Railway Lahore Division in the Sir Fazal-i-Hussain Hockey Tournament. He scored two of the side's four goals. The other two were scored by Renton. The Ferozepur team won by four goals to nil.

In the Lahore Pentangular Football League this evening, the Hindus defeated the Anglo-Indians by two goals to one.—A.P.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the Film Fan. 5-30 Thumri Peehu. 5-45 Ramanand Sharma: Geets. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Bhajan Lal. 6-25 Instrumental Trio. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Master Madan. 7 For Villagers only. 7-45 Ramanand Sharma. 8 Next week's programmes. 8-10 Mohammad Shafi. 8-30 V. A. Kagalkar: Vocal music. 9-45 As in Delhi 2. 10 It has happened or Sarod recital. 10-5 Master Madan. 10-20 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-25 V. A. Kagalkar: Vocal music.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Ranjit Roy: Film tunes on Piano. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Chitrapart Sangit. 9-45 Iqbal Bibi. 10-30 Amanat Ali. 10-50 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11 Iqbal Bibi. 11-15 Jala Kamal: A musical feature in Gujarati. 11-30 Film records. 11-45 Classical duet: Ratnakant and Yellapurkar. 12 noon Flute and Violin. 12-10 p.m. G. M. Durrani. 12-25 Jaltarang solo. 12-35 Recitations from Hindustani Poems by Shakil Ahmed Wakeel. 12-45 Light music. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Jyotsna Bhole. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Programme. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Master Govind: Rag. 5-15 M. Tufail: Ghazal. 5-25 News in Mara. 5-30 News in Guj. 5-35 Ramchandra Pal. 5-50 Instrumental music. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Amanat Ali. 6-30 Indumati Chaubal. 6-40 E. R. Ali. 6-50 G. M. Nagpuri. 7-5 Film music. 7-15 Master Govind. 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 Kusum-Hara-Kirtan. 7-45 Bhavgeet with Orchestra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport: Talk. 8-45 Gujarati News-play 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 An introduction. 10-10 Arthur Schuabel and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Variety. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Amanat Ali. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-20 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Cricket commentary (contd.) 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 4 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Cricket Commentary (contd.) 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 G. M. Nagpuri. 6-10 to 7 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Amanut Ali. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Variety. 10-15 Baqaida Khidmat: Play in Hindustani.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Anima Ghose. 5-15 Gopendra Mohan Mallick. 5-35 Maya Pal. 5-50 Maya Pal. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Santosh Kumar Sen Gupta. 7-40 Binapani Mukerjee II. 8-10 Paritosh Sil: Violin recital. 8 25 Indubala. 9 Background to the news. 9-15 Announcements in English. 10 The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra present Second Symphony Concert. estra.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Dec. 14.

Yellow Metal Sheet .....Rs. 59
Copper Sheets .....Rs. 73
Tone:—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 14.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 8/10
Shipment March Rs. 8/8
Indian Sugars Ready—
Small grain Rs. 12/13 to 13/7
Large grain Rs. 13/8 to 14/4
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Dec. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe 20/3 Jan/Feb. quoted.
Barletta Russo not quoted
South Australian 26/6 Dec. quoted

LONDON RUBBER

London: Dec. 13.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12-1/16 buyers firm.

LONDON SILVER

London: Dec. 13.

Spot 22 7/8
Forward 22 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Dec. 13.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Dec. 13.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent .....£ 67
Indian Stocks—
3 per cent 1948 .....£ 82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later .....£ 95 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 .....£109
Consols 2 1/2 per cent .....£ 76 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £103 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £102 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 .....£113 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China £ 8 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London reg. .....£ 78
National Bank of India .....£ 31

Associated Cements Look Up

TATA STEELS FAIRLY STEADY

Restricted Turnover And Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay: Dec. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady with moderate buying and prices recorded small improvements. Associated Cement shares were in keen demand and prices registered a sharp rise.

The Wall-Street market successfully waded through more tax selling and advanced upto one dollar and closed steady with technically healthier condition inducing some reinstatement of long commitments.

The local market was steady with restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There being absence of short interest the market remains narrow and looks like grinding around present levels in view of approaching X'mas holidays.

The market was open for one hour and the tone was steady.

At last the negotiations between Dalmia and Associated Cement Groups proved a success and this information was mainly responsible for the recent improvement in Associated Cement shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Dec. 14.

Bombay Dyeing (1050) 1053 1056 1055 1062 1056 1063 1058
Century (367/8) 366 368 367 369 367
Central India (308) 308 310 309
Kohinoor (388) 389 391 389 390 389
New Great (387) 388 390 389 386
Simplex (103) 102/8 103
Swadeshi (267) 266 269 268 269 268
Associated Cement (134/12) 136/8 138/8 139/12 140/8 139/8 140
Tram Ord (132) 131/8
Tata Hydro (177) 177
Tata Power (1492/8) 1500 1510 1512
Tata Steel Defd (1917/8) 1925 1917 1940 1927 1935 1927
Tata Steel Ord (372) 373 372 374 373/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/4) 149/4 150 149/12
Bellapur (219) 219 220 218/8 219
Bombay Burma (565) 567 566 570 568 563

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 14.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1058	12
100	CENTURY	367	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	309	0
100	COLABA	171	8
100	Coorla	99	0
250	David	22	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	8
100	FINLAY	174	8
100	GOKAK	211	8
1000	Hindustan	1905	0
100	Indore	34	8
100	Khatau	130	0
100	KOHINOOR	389	6
250	Laxmi	517	8
100	MORARJI X.D.	213	0
250	Model	77	4
50	MYSORE	111	0
200	NEW GREAT	386	0
100	Oosmanshahi	46	0
100	PHOENIX	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk	82	8
1000	Sholapur X.D.	2765	0
50	SIMPLEX	103	0
100	SWADESHI	268	0
100	SWAN	153	8
500	Vishnu	1255	0
1000	Western	1055	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	103	12
25-50	Central	40	3
500	Imperial	1582	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys	391	4
50-100	India	136	12
100	Reserve Bank	105	0
5	Union	6	3
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	149	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	602	8
15-100	Jupiter	11	8
20	Mercantile	60	8
15-75	New India	40	2
200	Oriental	3750	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	7
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmd. Old	166	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1640	0
10	Ajmer	11	2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 14.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 94-1
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101/-7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-5
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 93-1
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-2
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 107-8
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/8

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113
6 per cent 1959 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B. P. T. 107
5 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Dec. 13.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	95 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	105
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	109
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	111
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 British Consols	76 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 1/2

50	BOMBAY TRAM	131	8
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	213	4
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	173	12
100	TATA HYDRO	177	0
1000	TATA POWER	1512	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995	0
100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	103	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	60	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	702	8
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5 6	0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 4	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	36	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	192/	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	373	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	520	0
10	Air Services	4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	219	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	315	0
125	B. BURMA	563	12
50	B. Burma Cont.	188	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	121	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	45	12
100	Ind Radio Def	414	6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	440	0
100	Port Canning X.D.	83	0
30	PREMIER CON.	92	0
15	Scindia	21	9
25	Tata Oil Mill	41	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1507	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	76	12
5	p.c. Cent India (T. F.)	604	6
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	117	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	110	4
7	p.c Tata Hydro	154	6
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1555	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	210	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	149	0
7	p.c Vishnu	730	0
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c Bombay Tel	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	75	2
6	p.c Tata Hydro	101	4

CEMENT WAR OVER

Dalmia And Associated Enter Into Agreement

Bombay: Saturday.

The longest and biggest competition between the two leading Cement producers, has now come to an end.

The industrialists concerned are the Dalmia Cement Ltd., Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., known as Dalmia Group and the Associated Cements. An agreement it is learnt, has been signed yesterday honourable and satisfactory to both the parties concerned, and thus the longest and biggest competition, which was felt in every town and village of India, has terminated. During the last two and half years when the competition was on, numerous attempts were made by prominent public men and business magnates to bring about a rapprochement between the two cement producers without avail. Fortunately however, due to untiring efforts of Mr. G D Birla, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas Sir H P. Mody and Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia, the heads of the two competing concerns an agreement has been arrived at. Sir Akbar Hydari has been of great assistance in bringing out the negotiations.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Dec. 14.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and New York rate is not received. London spot silver was unchanged at 22 7/8d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 22 13/16d. The market was dull and there were small buyers at fixed rates. New York spot silver was 34 3/4 and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 11/16. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/3/6 and forward parity was Rs. 61/1/6. The local market was quietly steady with a limited business.

Quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 41 13 6	60 13 0
Magsar	Rs. 41 13 6	60 12 0
Posh	Rs. 41 13 3	60 12 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/5.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Dec. 14.

The market displayed an improving tendency owing to some scattered buying interest while sellers were scarce. Tata Defds opened unchanged at 1865 and advanced to 1875 at which rate they closed. The Ordinaries opened at 368 and after improving to 370/8 relapsed to 369. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings kept in demand and went ahead to 1032/8. In the miscellaneous group an increased activity was noticed in Associated Cements which advanced upto 137/8. Indian Irons were quoted somewhat better at 33/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1865) 1866 75
Tata Ordinaries (368) 368 70/8 69
Bombay Dyeings (1025) 1025 32/8
Associated Cements (133) 133/8 37/8 37.

Tata Ordinary 369, Tata Deferred 1875, Indian Iron 33/8, Bombay Dyeing 1032/8, Century 355, Central India 297/8, Kohinoor 378/12, Associated Cement 137, Bombay Burma 552/8, Scindia Steam 21/8, Tata Hydro 174/6, Reserve Bank 105 Imperial Bank F P 1582/8, Central Bank 40/3, Bank of India 136/12, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 14.

LONDON:—
B C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th June
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th June
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 13th June
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 14th inst.
New York/London 4.03 3/4 13th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 13th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 16 85/95 13th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 13th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 7/8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 13/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 13th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Dec. 14.

Yesterday after the official close of the local cotton market some business was done in Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 192. This morning New York futures being 2 pts up the market opened at Rs. 192/8 and improved to Rs. 193/12 under short covering. At this level there was renewed selling by tired bulls and prices declined to Rs. 192/8 The tone was weak.

The market declined to Rs. 191/12 but rallied to Rs. 192/4 on covering. The market was quiet and with a poor support closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May .....Rs. 191/12
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan .....Rs. 162/4
Fine M G Oomra March .....Rs. 165/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan .....Rs. 135/8
F G M G Bengal March .....Rs. 136/12

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 340 penny pts at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 264 cent pts at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Dec. 13.

			Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M		196 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Oomra	D/J		166	163 1/2	164 3/4
Oomra	March		169	166 1/2	167 1/4
Bengal	D/J		139	137	137
Bengal	March		140 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Dec. 13.

	UPPERS	GIZA NO. 2
Spot	11.50—1	12.39—2
January	10.48—3	11.10—1
March	10.43—3	11.03—1
May	10.39—3	10.99—2
July	10 38—3	10.97—2
November	10.33—3	10 97—2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Dec 13

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50 official; Montreal 4.43/4 47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95

Sadhona Bose in Wadia's 'Raj Nartaki.'

Film Fare For This Week

'QAIDI' COMES TO LAMINGTON

Film Corporation Stars Nandrekar

'Qaidi' which means prisoner is the latest release of the Film Corporation of India. It is being screened since yesterday at Lamington Talkies. It portrays the story of a young Indian, who wanted to fashion his life according to his own fancies but finds that the environments were beyond him and he had to surrender to them as a prisoner. Nandrekar plays the chief role and is ably supported by Mehtab, Wasti, Ramola and Monika Desai.

"Deepak" Circo's latest release, now in its second week is of particular interest to the medical profession, picturising as it does an idealist doctor. The film is particularly good for its photography.

'Bandhan' at Roxy, 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central, 'Sanskar' at Pathe and 'Sandesa' at West End, are still drawing crowded houses and 'Bandhan' and 'Dnyaneshwar' particularly will still easily stay for two months more.

Foreign Pictures

'Spring Parade' stays for another week at Regal and is easily the best entertainment among foreign pictures even in this week showing as it does Deanna Durbin as a grown up peasant girl with her melodious voice and charm. But politically minded people might prefer 'Mein Kampf' My Crimes' at New Empire as it is a fine documentary of Mr. Hitler's rise to the dictatorship of Germany from total obscurity.

'The Westerner' in which Gary Cooper is starred also stays for the second week at Excelsior and lovers of tough pictures should see it. 'Mutiny on the Bounty' might perhaps be still better as a tough picture as Charles Laughton and Clark Gable turn out pretty fast and furious work as Captain and his rebel subordinate on board the 'Bounty.'

'Road to Singapur' in which Dorothy Lamour is starred is being shown at Capitol and is fair attraction. Also in its second run 'The Mortal Storm' at Broadway.

NON-CONGRESS HINDUS TO CONFER

Threat Of Launching 'Countrywide' Agitation

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

The possibility of a conference of all the non-Congress Hindu elements in India being held shortly for the purpose of launching a country-wide agitation if the British Government does not recede from its "anti-Hindu policy" by recognising the "extremely moderate demands of the Hindus" was foreshadowed by Lala Hari Ram Seth, a prominent spokesman of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in an interview to the press to-day.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Sabha has, it is learnt, circularised all the Provincial branches on the unsatisfactory response of Britain towards Hindu demands and asked them to suggest ways of forging an effective sanction.

Deploring, Britain's failure to recognise her friends, Lala Hari Ram Seth stated that the Government had always tried to accommodate those who were indomitably opposed to it. But the situation could not be allowed to deteriorate further and a conference of prominent Hindus of all non-Congress school of politics was likely to be held in Bombay after the Madura Session finally to chalk out their plans, and if necessary to launch a countrywide agitation to get the legitimate demands of the Hindus conceded and effect a real transfer of power to Indians.

STRUCK REALISTIC NOTE

The Secretary of State for India, he added, had struck a realistic note when he averred, "Once broken up into separate entities, India would lapse into a welter of contending powers in which free institutions would be inevitably suppressed." A united and contented India alone would suffice to pull Britain safely through her present ordeal.

The Bengal Premier's peace move, he concluded, should not warrant too much optimism, although it was to be welcomed. The latest speech of Mr. Jinnah at Bombay and recent press reports showed that Mr. Fazlul Huq had already incurred the wrath of the "Qaide Azam."—A.P.

Arrests And Convictions In Cuttack

CUTTACK, Dec. 14.

Mr. Pyareshankar Roy, M. L. A. (Labour), was arrested this afternoon for offering Satyagraha at Malgodam, a business centre of the town. He was remanded to jail custody pending trial tomorrow.

Mr. Gobind Pradhan, M. L. A., President of the Ganjam District Congress Committee who was arrested on Saturday last at Aska for offering Satyagraha was tried by Mr. M. K. Ghosh, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, (Ghumsur (Ganjam) yesterday, and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default further three months' imprisonment. He has been taken to the Berhampur Central Jail.

Mr. Surendranath Patnaik, a member of the A. I. C. C., who was arrested on Saturday for offering Satyagraha at Haripura Ghat has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

Exit M. Laval!

Petain Springs Surprise: Flandin At Head Of Foreign Affairs

LONDON, Dec. 14.

"M. Pierre Laval is no longer a member of the Government," dramatically announced Marshal Petain, in a message broadcast to-night (Saturday) by the Lyons radio.

Marshal Petain prefixed his announcement with the words "Frenchmen, I have just taken a decision which I trust is in the interests of the country", and added that M. Flandin had taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. "The act which nominated M. Laval as Marshal Petain's successor is cancelled."

M. Petain said: "It is for high reasons of internal policy that I have taken this decision. It has no repercussions at all on our relations with Germany. I remain at the helm—the National Revolution continues."

The message was in the Marshal's own voice, no doubt recorded, and Marsailles was played at the end.—Reuter.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

Madras Govt. Asks For Report

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Apropos of the lathi charge on students last evening at Chidambaram our correspondent learns that the police sought arrest of a few students. They were sent to the hostel or the Traveller's bungalow where the District Magistrate had camped, alleging that he wanted to talk to the students. The students who went to the bungalow were put under arrest. All the hostel students who learnt of this wanted to see the warden, and this was only a signal for the police who had assembled in the hostel in lorries to make a lathi charge.

The cause of the disturbance was a debate in the University Union where youths debated hotly on the International situation. The Police parties made their report and the result was the above unhappy episode. It is learnt that the Madras Government has called for a report of the whole incident.

Grave concern is felt about the action the authorities have taken, in responsible circles.

PROPOSAL FOR U. S. AID TO BRITAIN

Foreign Cargo To Be Sold To Britain?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Two proposals for aiding Britain at sea have been formulated by the advocates of greater assistance, according to authoritative reports here, and will be brought to the attention of President Roosevelt next week. They are: Firstly, convoying of supplies to Britain in U.S. protected by U.S. warships, secondly, selling to Britain some or all the 143 foreign cargo vessels, especially Danish ones, which are tied up in American ports. It is emphasised that these proposals are still only in the state of discussion, and would need Congressional approval. The plan to sell or barter to Britain the remaining 75 over-age U.S. destroyers is still being talked about.—Reuter.

A message from Mirzapur states that Mr. Vishwanath Pershad M.L.A., was arrested in Kachwa village while shouting anti-war slogans before a large crowd.—A. P.

"Give A Pledge To India"

British Paper's Suggestion To Solve Constitutional Problem

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The "New Statesman and Nation" suggests the acceptance of the offer of those distinguished Moderates as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, and to bring in other Muslims and organisations to balance the "intransigent" President of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah. Would the Congress also select new representatives capable of bringing in fresh minds for the solution of the problem?, asks the paper.

"Should Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, go to India", the paper adds, "would alternately a few key-men from India come to London?".

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

The paper adds—"We don't fear, either in name or in reality, a National Government. It can be achieved, 'de facto' if not 'de jure', by instructing the Viceroy to recognise the collective responsibility of the Indian members in his enlarged Council. It will thus become a Cabinet which might hold itself responsible to the Assembly of Indians to reciprocate by meeting our difficulties as to army command and similar matters, under a transitional agreement for the duration of war."

A PLEDGE

The paper further suggests: "A pledge to grant Indians the right to determine their constitution immediately after the war should be embodied in a resolution to be passed immediately by Parliament. It stipulates that all Indian creeds are entitled to equal rights, but it will arm no minority with a veto. Meanwhile, India through her National Government will enjoy all rights and dignities of a Dominion determining the policy of the Commonwealth during the war".

GERMANY HAS LONG WAY TO TRUDGE

Japanese Paper's Comment

(The following Cable is received from London):—

The Tokyo correspondent of "The Times" cables:—

Hitler's speech evokes from the 'Asahi' the comment that "Germany has a long way to trudge before reaching her goal". Neither submarine nor aerial warfare in 'Asahi's' pinion, can be relied upon to give Britain the final blow only a mass invasion, concerning which it finds Hitler "noncommittal".

These commonplaces are noteworthy because they are the first open symptoms of scepticism that any Japanese newspaper has allowed itself since the Triple Pact was signed.—A. P.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

ZONE QUADRANGULAR FOR PENTANGULAR

By J. C. MAITRA

"I would like the public of Bombay to revise their sporting code and erase from it communal matches. I can understand matches between colleges and institutions but I have never understood the reason for having Hindu, Parsi, Muslim and other communal elevens. I should have thought that such unsportsmanlike divisions would be considered taboo in sporting language and sporting manners. Can we not have some field of life which would be untouched by communal spirit?" In these scathing terms Mahatma Gandhi has condemned the Pentangular Cricket Tournament of Bombay and all other contests played on communal basis.

"BANISH COMMUNAL TAINTS"

Proceeding further he said, "I should like, therefore, those who have anything to do with this movement to stop the match to broaden the issue and take the opportunity of considering it from the highest standpoint and decide, once for all, upon banishing communal taints from the sporting world and also deciding upon banishing these sports from our life whilst the blood bath is going on." It would be idle for me to pen a stronger indictment against the sporting world of India, especially the communities concerned in staging the Pentangular Tournament. The language Gandhiji has used does not come from a mere political leader or a Saint, but flows from the depth of a man who has fully realised the vicious and disintegrating tendency of communal rivalry on the political field.

A PAGE FROM 1929

We have ultra-moderate folks in our midst who see nothing wrong in this communal rivalry. They think the enthusiasm which it creates among all classes of people is worth the engagement. The sponsors of the tournament are enamoured of it because of its splendid financial returns. These people think that once the Pentangular is abolished Bombay's Cricket will die a natural death. How absurd this view is may be gauged from what Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the famous cricketer and a former Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, wrote in my mgazine, "The Sportsman", nearly twelve years ago.

SIR CHUNILAL'S VIEW

"At present there is too much of the communal character even in this king of sports," said Sir Chunilal, "and it is desirable that it should be avoided. I do not think that fortunately for us, this communal tension has expressed itself very acutely so far and it might be said that at least in regard to the two major communities in India, namely the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the feeling has been thoroughly sportsmanlike and friendly. But it is necessary to take action in time and I am looking forward to association in sport for the encouragement rather than otherwise of communal friendship."

SUITABLE SUBSTITUTE

"Instances have not been unknown in the past" he went on, "where feelings ran very high at matches between the Hindus and the Parsis and between Europeans and non-European. I think if fixtures were arranged and I do not see why that should not be possible, between presidencies on some territorial basis, why a sufficient, if not an equal amount of enthusiasm should not be evoked and I certainly think that the game will be played more as a game and interest would be taken in it as such. I have seen quite sufficient interest displayed in matches in which the participants belong to the same community, as between Hindus and Hindus, Parsis and Parsis and between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. It seems to one that action on these lines would be desirable and natural development in the history of representative matches."

"GAME AS A GAME"

I am sure nobody will accuse Sir Chunilal with political extravagance. He had no political motive when he advocated abolition of the communal form of sport and introduction of contests on territorial basis. He plainly said that "game should be played as a game and interest should be taken in it as such." During the last twelve years or so I have propagated these views on every possible occasion. And I am glad to find that several others, like my friend, "Bobby" Talyarkhan, have taken up the cause wholeheartedly. Even the orthodox oracle of Bori Bunder has fallen into line in recent years. It is a matter of pity however that the "Times of India" goes astray at most psychological moments.

LONG OUTLIVED

It is to be earnestly hoped that seeing the anti-national nature of this form of sport, Bombay will abandon it once for all. This festival has long out-lived its useful period of service. The stimulus it gave to the game in its early career is no longer necessary. It has created a very large following not only in Bombay but in all other parts of India. Now it needs to be encouraged as a game like hockey or football. Nowhere in the world representative matches are played on communal or religious representations. Territorial divisions are the only basis known to the sporting world. In a country like India which is so divided by communal rivalries and jealousies at present, this form of sport is doubly dangerous.

CREDIT TO FYZEE

Nobody wants Bombay to lose its festival or the importance which she has acquired in the cricket world of India. A suitable substitute has to be found for the Pentangular. I am indebted to my friend, A. A. A. Fyzee for conceiving an admirable one. I know Fyzee had to stand a lot of quiet persecution at the hands of his friends at the Islam Gymkhana for bringing forth such a scheme —so much so that he is now almost afraid to own it. However I have taken upon myself to foster-father it at all times for all its worth. Such a fine child cannot be allowed to die a premature death. The name given to its is Zone Quadrangular.

THE SCHEME

Now let us consider the scheme on its own merit. The tournament is to be a Quadrangular on the Zone basis as demarcated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, namely, North, East, South and West. The North Zone comprises of the following areas: N.W.F.P., Northern India, Southern Punjab and Delhi and District. The East Zone consists of the U. P., Behar, Bengal and Assam and C. P. In the South Zone there are Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad State and C. P., while the West Zone claims Maharashtra, Bombay, Baroda, Gujarat, Western India States, Nawanagar State and Sind. All these areas are managed by associations affiliated to the Board of Control.

RANJI TROPHY'S HANDICAP

They are now engaged in a national championship called the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Ranji Trophy. Although this competition is of the utmost importance to Indian cricket for the purpose of fostering the game in all parts of the country, it cannot by itself be a suitable substitute for the Pentangular. The main reasons for it are that it is played in different parts of the land and not at one centre. Of course, it would be impossible to play all the matches at one centre and even then it will not be in consonance with the object, namely, promotion of the game in all the areas. Secondly the cream of Indian cricket is distributed among various teams. So they do not all meet together. And that is a serious handicap for the purpose of stimulating the interest to its zenith.

NO WEEDS

The Zone Quadrangular is calculated to serve this object magnificently. It is suggested that the poor teams should be formed from the star players residing within each zone. Selection Committees may be appointed in each zone to pick out the best men. The Ranji Trophy will furnish the most suitable medium for selection. In this manner you will have the most outstanding players in the country participating in the festival. This is not the case in the Pentangular. Many third rate players figures in it because their communities cannot produce anything better, while many first class players are left out because their communities have too many top-notchers in their lists.

ONLY MERIT FAVOURED

The injustice that is now being done to the more qualified players for the sake of communal interest will pass away with the institution of the Zone Quadrangular. All players will be selected purely on the strength of their merits, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or nationality. While it will give an equal incentive to the members of all communities to rise to the top, it will generate a friendly feeling among them all. On the other hand, the spectators will be able to see the most prominent players in India in action and enjoy the contests heartily without stimulating the communal bias for any particular community. Bombay may shout for the West, while visitors from other centres may back their own zones without the least compunction.

BOUND TO SUCCEED

The protagonists of the Pentangular no doubt spare some lip-sympathy for the above scheme. But they express their fear that it will not command the financial success of the Pentangular. I have no such qualms about it. In my opinion, it will succeed much sooner than the communalists fear. The reason for it is that Bombay is so intensely in love with its festival that it will support anything which takes its place. Besides the cricket-lovers of this city are more discerning than the protagonists of the Pentangular credit them with. When they know its representative character they will support it readily.

NATIONAL INTEREST

The chief stumbling block in the way of its inauguration is the the principal Gymkhanas who run this tournament. They are afraid of losing their importance, as the Zone Quadrangular will be conducted by the Cricket Club of India who own the Brabourne Stadium and the representative teams will be selected by the Zones concerned or the C. C. I. and not by the Gymkhanas. But when a thing goes against the best interests of the country it has to be scrapped. The interest of the Nation as a whole is far more important and vital than the individual interests of any community or institution. By the institution of the Zone Quadrangular, no community will suffer or sacrifice its true interests. It will only prevent an undeserving player to aggrandise himself because of his communal colour. I earnestly hope the principal Gymkhanas will subordinate their individual interests in this great cause and help to ring in a new era in the sporting world of India immediately. If they all agree, this tournament may be inaugurated even as early as January next year. Let us all combine in this grand effort.

WILL ITALY CRACK UP?

(Continued From Page 10)

that an invasion is the best way not only of helping Italy but of defeating Britain once for all and he may stake everything on one final frontal attack.

A number of British journals have recently pointed to such a probability and putting together a number of signs, trifling individually but significant when taken together, they arrive at the conclusion that a major attempt at invasion may be made even before Christmas! Hitler probably expects to catch his enemy unawares but British spokesmen have not allowed the present winter conditions to lull them into a false sense of security.

On the other hand, bucked up by their recent victories in Africa, they may actually welcome such an attempt as the shortest way of breaking the Nazi might. It is obvious that if the attack fails, it will have disastrous reactions upon the Nazis.

It may, therefore, prove a titanic struggle and give a new orientation to the fortunes of war.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette	Competition. 15/12/'40.
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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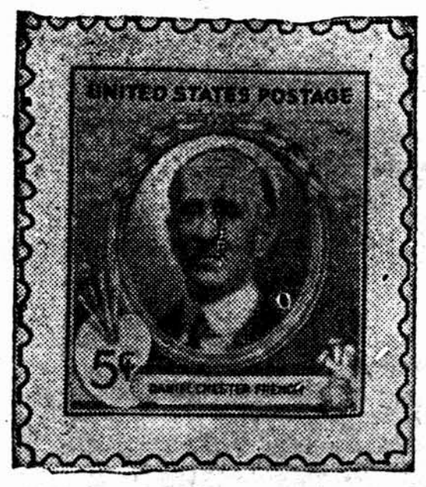
Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner



Pan-American Stamps Available

By MURIEL NISSEN

Tre Pan-American Union has prepared a list of the stamps issued in commemoration of the Union's Golden Jubilee and has made these stamps available to collectors at face value. Besides the United States, eleven North American republics have released special postage paper in connection with the anniversary this year. They are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Salvador and Venezuela. Latest country to join in philatelic tribute to the Union is Chile, with a single stamp having a value of 40 centavos. The design is a presentation of the Western Hemisphere with an inscription denoting the commemorative purpose. Colour of the stamp is green.

The Stamp Section of the Pan-American Union at Washington, D.C. should be addressed for a list of the stamps available, as well as for orders on those already on sale.

AIR MAILS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

Panoramic views of the cities of Belgrade and Zagreb are presented on two new stamps added to Yugoslavia's airmail series.

The 40 dinari green presents Zagreb as seen from a terrace in the Upper Town, with the spires of the Gothic Cathedral in the foreground of the city.

The outstanding structure on the 50d gray, is the suspension bridge across the Danube, with the city of Belgrade in the background. This bridge, one of the largest of its kind in Europe, was completed in 1935, and replaced a bridge destroyed by the Austro-Hungarian army in 1914.

Each stamp has a plane in the upper right, and the name of the country inscribed in both Latin and Slavic lettering.

WILHELMINA PORTRAIT OBLITERATED.

It is reported that all Netherlands stamps bearing the likeness of Queen Wilhlmina are to be replaced with stamps bearing only the figure of value.

CUBA HONOURS TWO CENTENARIES.

Two centenaries are to be observed by the republic of Cuba before the end of the year One will be the one hundredth birthday of Great Britain's "Penny Black", and the other is the anniversary of the founding of Cuba's first medical journal.

The postage stamp commemorative will be a single item with a value of 10 centavos, and will incorporate in its design reproductions of the "Penny Black" Cuba's first stamp. issued in 1855 and Cuba's first postage item after the establishment of the republic in 1902 Also featured on the adhesive will be a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill

Two values will make up the set honouring the medical journal. They will be 2 centavos and 5c.

COSTA RICAN OVERPRINT.

A 15 centavo provisional stamp has been created for Cosota Rica by the overprinting of the 45 centimos black-violet of the 1927 series. The design of the basic stamp is a picture of the ruins of Ujarras. The overprint consists of the numeral 15 printed in red at the left. The overprint has been made in several forms, having been noted with the numeral in a triangle, circle and elaborate oblong arrangement.

NEWS OF NETHERLANDS STAMPS.

Announcement of the annual Netherlands charity set was made this year just prior to the German Invasion of the Low Countries, subsequent to which all trace of the stamps was lost. It was generally supposed that supplies of them had been either destroyed or seized by the Germans for overprinting. While the full story of the stamps is not available now, and probably never

will be, small quantities of the stamps are being received in this country in both used and mint conditions. The series was a very attractive one, as Holland's charity stamps always have been, portrying famous men of the Netherlands, in the following values: 1½c plus 1½c—Van Gogh; 2½c plus 2½c—Podgieter; 3c plus 3c—Camper; 5c plus 3c—Jan Steen; 12½c plus 3½c—Scaliger.

FIRST DAY SALES.

The post office department has released the figures of the two "Artists" stamps issued on September 16th. The first-day sale of the Daniel Chester French—5-cent stamp at Stockbridge, Mass, totalled 186,930 copies sold and 124,608 covers cancelled.

In New York the Augustus Saint-Gaudens 3-cent item had a sale of 886,003 stamps with 138,200 covers cancelled.

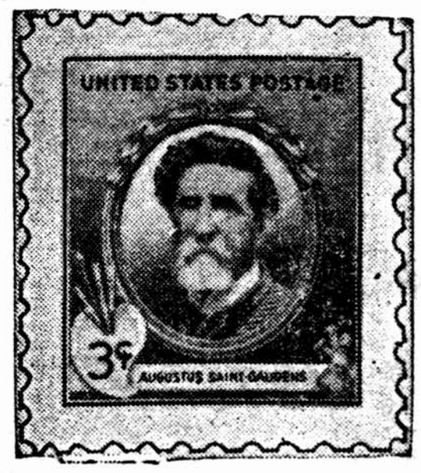
PORTUGAL'S QUEENS PORTRAYED.

Portugal adds another to the rapidly mounting list of its recent stamp issues with the release of four adhesives in honour of the Red Cross Each stamp carries the inscription "Cruz Vermelha-Portuguesa 1865-1939" as well as the Red Cross emblem encircled within a wreath. The adhesives are without face value and each carries the portrait of a Portuguese Queen together with a brief inscription identifying her. The brown and red stamp bears the full length figure of Queen Leonor (1471-1525), mother of Juan 11, founder of the "Misericordias". The purple and red item portrays Queen Mafalda (1146-1158), mother of D. Alfonso 1, founder of the "Albergarias". The blue-gray adhesive honours Queen D. Dulce (1175-1198), mother of D. Sancho, 1, founder of the "Gafarias", and finally there is a green and red stamp with the crowned head of Queen St. Isabel (1282-1336), mother of D. Dinitz founder of "Sopa dos Pobres" and several hospitals.

BRITISH COLONIAL NOTES.

Additions to be made shortly to the postage paper of Barbados will be a 2 pence claret and 5 shilling black stamps.

Colour changes are announced in the current series of Sierra Leone as follows: the 1½p stamps of the 1938 series is to be changed from rose-red to lilac and the 2p



of the same series from red-violet to red.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. Neptune's trident is featured on what postage page?
2. Where is Lake Naivasha, and on what stamp does a view of it appear?
3. What stamp presents a statue of the Goddess Fortuna
4. What stamp design is made up of a rose, and the signs of the zodiac?
5. A state prison is the central design for what adhesive?

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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

I could feel my cold getting worse!

DESPITE EVERYTHING I TRIED, MY HEAD WAS SO STUFFED UP I COULD HARDLY BREATHE
A FRIEND TOLD MY HUSBAND MISTOL WOULD BREAK UP THE NASAL CONGESTION, SO HE BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE OF MISTOL
I PUT A FEW DROPS OF MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL---AND WAS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED
I COULD ACTUALLY FEEL THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD LOOSEN UP AND I BREATHED EASILY ONCE MORE
TAKE MY ADVICE:
STOP THAT COLD WITH MISTOL!
Mistol

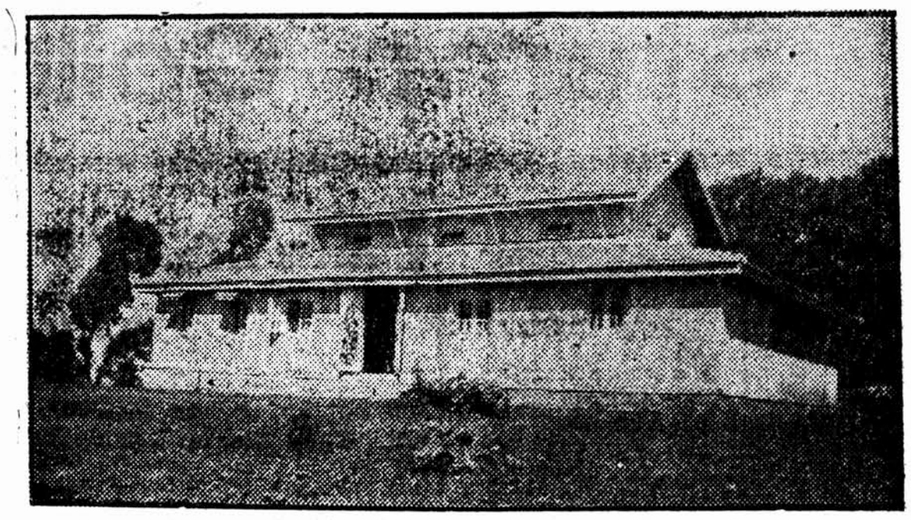
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

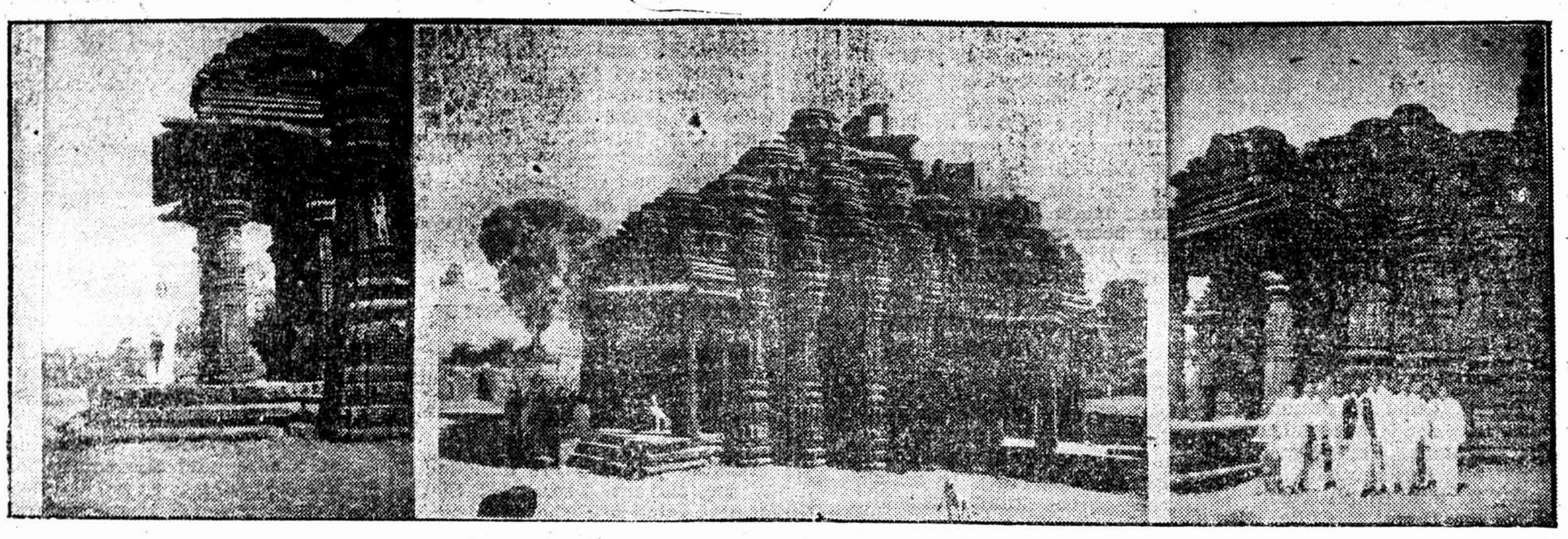
Mistol

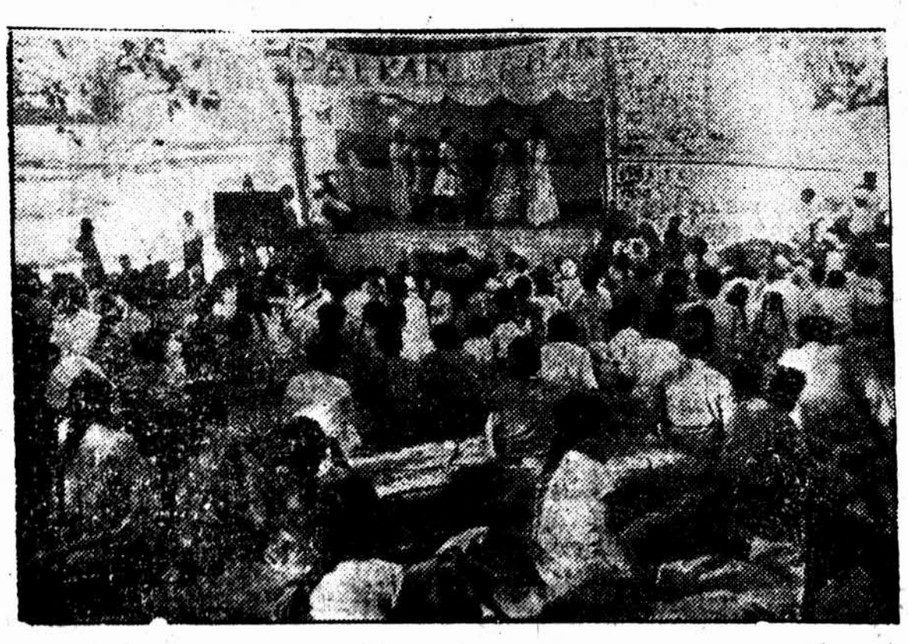
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

BALKAN-JI-BARI CHILDREN'S TRIP TO AMBERNATH

On Sunday, December 1, 1940







TOP: Sri B. G. Kher's Bungalow and different views of the Ambernath Temple.

CENTRE: About 400 boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari together with the workers of the Association, amidst the beautiful natural surroundings of Ambernath.

ABOVE: The party enjoying bath in the stream.

LEFT: All branches took part in the entertainment programme.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When Sjt. B. G. Kher met his son Shrikrishna at interview in the Yerwada Prison, Poona, the first question that he put him was about the children's trip to Ambarnath. So much has he been thinking of you, all girls and boys!

He must have been mightily pleased to know that the excursion was a grand success. Every one of us realised it. Except that there was a little gloom amongst the elders, who did not find amongst themselves the inspiration of our revered host, Sjt. B. G. Kher, I think, everything went on quite all right.

* * * *

On The Way To Ambernath

IN the early hours of the morning on Sunday, December 1st, boys and girls of the various branches began to get into the local trains from different stations, and literally "poured" in at Dadar (G. I. P. Railway) Station platform from 6-45 a.m. onwards. I had gone there much earlier and had the pleasure of receiving them. The train was a little late, and children looked forward anxiously for her arrival.

At last, at about 7-35 a.m. the train, with "Balkan-ji-Bari" banners affixed to the first compartments, entered the station. Boys and girls, formed in batches, got into the carriages, and soon she started. Children began to feel the thrill of it, and got busy chatting with each other. They enjoyed the beautiful scenery through the windows. And readily their hearts burst into songs.

A large batch of our sisters and brothers awaited us at Ghatkopar station. When the train arrived there, they also got into a specially reserved compartment. The joy came to their lips too..... The whole party began to sing. Thus, merrily singing all boys and girls of the various branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari were on their way to Ambarnath.

* * * *

Local Balkan-ji-Bari's Reception

PERHAPS some of you know that Ambarnath is a "flag" station. It has no platform. The Railway authorities provide for small ladders to make it easy for the passengers to entrain or detrain, as the case may be. Our children, however, began to jump out of the carriages, as soon as the train arrived at Ambernath.

There, at the station, boys and girls of the Ambernath Balkan-ji-Bari Branch awaited to receive their breathren. Among them were also Bro. Shrikrishna (Sjt Kher's son) and Sjt. C. B. Kora, representing Sjt. B. G. Kher, who had arrived there earlier by car, Sjt. P. V. Paranjpe who is the 'soul' of all good work at that place. Sjt. B. N. Devasthali, President, Sjt. N. A. Korde, Secretary, and a number of other friends.

We formed into a sort of procession and proceeded towards Sjt. Kher's bunglow, through a narrow path with village cottages on both of its sides. At the entrance of the grounds a gate was erected with the words "Balkan-ji-Bari". On it, prepared with green leaves—A marvellous idea of decoration was that, and on the top were the words "Swagatam," welcoming us all.

Our hosts at Ambernath (from right to left): Sjt. P. V. Paranjpe, Sjt. C. E. Kora, Sjt. S. B. Kher and other friends.

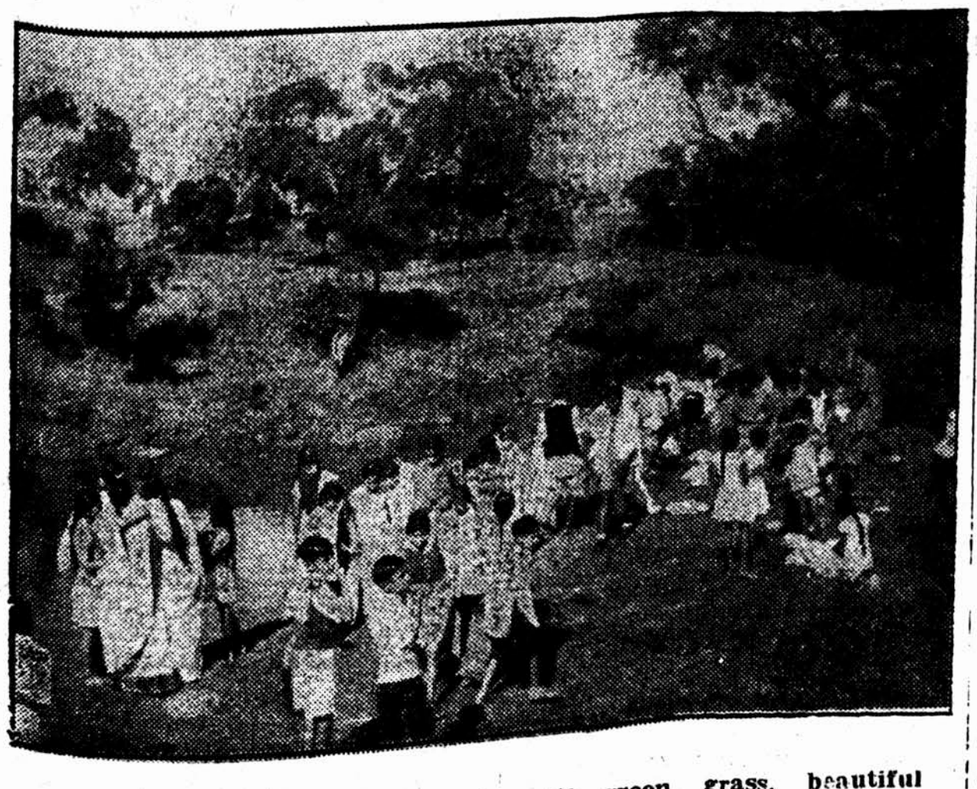
A nice view of the Ambernath Temple: Inset: Sjt. Shrikrishna B. Kher, eldest son of our beloved President Sjt. B. G. Kher, who represented his father at Ambernath as our chief host.

In Serene And Sublime Atmosphere

THE hillock was full of greenery all round. What a beautiful scenery it was. We were in the God's nature, and how happy we felt! Just near the bunglow, a nice seating arrangement was made on the hillock, with a simple stage in the front. A "Shamiana' had also been erected for all to sit down together and eat food.

The place was quite cool and calm. It was a tonic for us who live in the noise of the city,—a luxury for us who stay within walls and hardly move outdoors. In that serene and sublime atmosphere, on our arrival, we had our breakfast first, and then made a move towards the ancient temple.

I have told you something about the temple last week, and do not know in what words I should say more about it. It is something which one should see by himself to appreciate properly. It shows you what beautiful art existed in ancient India, and compared to it the modern architecture falls to an insignificance.



Children's happiness in harmony with green grass, beautiful trees and wonderful scenery all round at Ambernath.

Camp Programme And Entertainments

NEAR the temple runs a rivulet. Boys and girls plunged into the stream, and had a refreshing bath. They would not like to come out of the water, but had to do so reluctantly, for there were other items of programme to follow. I must say here that throughout our trip, every one acted in the most disciplined manner, for which certainly they deserve congratulations.

After bath, the party returned to the camp. Then all sat down for the lunch, and enjoyed it to their heart's content. After all had finished their lunch, they took a little rest. And then began our Camp Programme and the Children's Entertainments.

The programme was inaugurated by Sjt. Shrikrishna B. Kher, who hoisted the National Flag, all standing up, to salute it. Then the song of "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" was sung in a chorus by every one, Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta leading. After that Sjt. B. G. Kher's message (which appeared in the "Corner" of December 1st) was read out to children by his son in English, by Sjt. Satishbhai Desai in Gujarati, by Sjt. Indra Vasavada in Hindi and by Sjt. N. A. Korde in Marathi.

* * * *

Children's Reply To Sjt. Kher

THEN Sjt. P. V. Paranjpe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered a speech, welcoming all children and explaining why Sjt. Kher who had originally invited them there, was not present amidst them. He was at present in jail, but that had not to be regretted, for he was there in the service of the Motherland.

After that Sis. Sheila rose to give a reply to Sjt. B. G. Kher's message, on behalf of the children. The message read:—

"We thank you ever so much for your kind message. We indeed miss you very much, but we know that you are in jail to-day to serve the cause of the country. We thank you for your blessings and crave for them once more."

Bro. Eknath seconded the proposal of sending this reply, and all children unanimously agreed to it. The message has already been conveyed to Sjt. B. G. Kher.

* * * *

Happiness And Joy All Around

CHILDREN, then, began to come on the stage to display their histrionic arts. Boys and girls of all Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Branches took part in the entertainment programme. They sang, danced, related stories.

(Continued on Page 31)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Women Of India And China

The women of China like the women of India have been slaves of a thousand year old traditions, but even within the four walls of their homes, they wielded great power over their men, their homes and very often over the destiny of their country. The social system in China aws a matriarchal one and the spirit of it still survives in some places in present day China.

It was with the coming of Confucianism that the seclusion of women and their subjection really started—for the Confucian philosophy stood for the superiority of man over woman. With their love of convention, which was very strong among the Chinese women, and also perhaps their willingness to please their menfolk, the women submitted without a murmur! Yet inspite of this subjection, women have risen again and again to power and have proved themselves capable and effecient.

Till a few years ago, Chinese women lived a very secluded life, and if they ventured forth at all, it was always duly chaperoned. Gradually girls started to assert themselves a little and went about unchaperoned. This led to endless criticism, but nothing daunted, they went their own way. Sometime later, they persuaded their parents to allow them to go abroad for studies and it was these very women who on their return to China started to take active part in social and political work.

Chinese Girls Abroad

After the Great War, girls went in even greater numbers to study abroad. They acquired initiative and a self-assurance that gave them a reputation for efficiency and smartness, and soon the most conservative families were only too willing to send their daughters abroad. These students returning from other lands started a campaign against old traditions and old customs, chiefly against arranged marriages. With greater freedom to go about and do what they like and to mix freely with men, the girls began to choose their own husbands and love marriages became more and more frequent.

Seclusion of women is now a thing of the past in China. Chinese girls have started to figure prominently as pilots, nurses and soldiers. They work in offices and hold high positions. Laws have also been passed entitling sons and daughters to an equal inheritance. To-day Chinese girls are as efficient and capable as the women of the West are supposed to be, and they are continuously making rapid progress in all directions. They have demanded national legislation, which secures for them economic social and political rights.

All over the country, women are taking their share in any work the nation demands of them. It was due to the spreading of the feminist and political movement that women became conscious of their rightful place in society and in the government of their country. To-day, the brave Chinese women are facing undauntedly the trials and horrors of an un-

Participation In Freedom's Fight Ushers In Political And Economic Equality

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

declared war. They have responded to their nation's call to save their ancient land from the clutches of the Japanese invader. They are taking active part in trench warfare, and their zeal is not a momentary wave of patriotism as has been proved by the fact that they have submitted to a hard military training, and have fought unceasingly many, a valiant battle on all the Chinese fronts.

In Freedom's War

In India to-day women are going through a period of transition also. So far they have been quite content to play the role of wives and mothers, but now they realise that they have other responsibilities also, and they have come forward to play a part in life that only men have played so far. It is but natural that their contribution to life has not been very great yet, but it would be ridiculous to expect it of them in this short period of their emancipation. Nevertheless, in these few years they have achieved much in the face of endless ridicule and opposition but a great deal still remains to be desired.

In India as in China it is the political struggle that is mainly responsible for the emancipation of women. In 1921 when the Non-co-operation movement was launched a few women joined it, but a few years later, women came out in their thousands to stand shoulder to shoulder with their men and share their sufferings as well as their triumphs. It may not seem at all strange to the Western mind, this idea of men and women working together, but in India it was something novel and revolutionary for the Indian woman who had lived in seclusion all her life to leave her home and children and work in the field of politics. It was a strange experience for them—of hardship and suffering, but nothing daunted they carried on and did not falter in the face of tremendous odds.

But politics is not the only field in which women are taking their share to-day. All over the country they are working for equal rights economic, political and social. In Europe it was the suffragette movement that

(Continued On Page 31)

SHE MISSED THE BUS!

SHE TURNED DOWN OFFERS OF MARRIAGE AT 22—NOW AT 25 SHE'S LOOKING FOR A MAN

Dear Regine:

I don't know whether this comes within the limits you set in your column, but since you say you discuss anything under the heading, life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness, perhaps you can tell me what to do.

When I was eighteen—in fact from the time I was seventeen until I was twenty-two—I was the most popular girl in our town. I was courted by some of the nicest boys, went to all of the parties and got a lot of fun out of life. Three boys asked me to marry them, but I refused all three, for three reasons. One, because I did not love any of them. Second, because I dreamt of going away some day and none of these boys were adventurous in spirit. And third, because I imagined that some day my Prince Charming would come and I wanted to be free to leap into his arms. I had all sorts of dreams....and they kept me from doing anything so mundane as marrying a home town boy. But now I am twenty-five. The three boys who cared for me are married. They certainly were quickly soothed, for they married local girls. Two of them have babies. In the meantime, while I am not getting old, I am beginning to wonder. People aren't nearly as friendly as they used to be and there is a new batch of youngsters of eighteen and nineteen coming to the fore.

Last week, I was invited to chaperon a high school dance. I don't want to be put on the shelf. God knows! I would rather die than remain unmarried all my life. What would you do?

TWENTY-FIVE AND SINGLE.

* * * *

Well, my dear, if you want my candid opinion, I would say get out of town as soon as possible Twenty-five is a lot of years on Main Street or when your activities have carried you from the Postoffice to the church, back and forth, five hundred thousand times, but it won't get you anywhere.

Be wise and leave the town before it leaves you. Go to some city where men abound and get a job that will throw you into propinquity with them. I would advise you to go West because the East is much too crowded with women already.

Get yourself a smart, appropriate wardrobe, taking care to have your sports clothes in dashing colours and your afternoon things suave and reserved. A pearl necklace with pearl earring will still do things for a black dress you cannot duplicate with all the costume jewelry extant.

Cultivate a soft, gracious voice and a pleasant manner. Try out all the things you read about in vogue. There won't be anyone around to say, "I knew her when". Some of the smartest and most successful women in America came from small towns. But, if you notice....I said, "Came." They didn't stay there.

Stop trying to fit into an old pattern and give yourself a chance. Get into some woman's club in a large city and look for a job for which you are qualified. "Seek and ye shall find." And don't be discouraged. You can find much bigger fish in the sea than in the old swimming hole.

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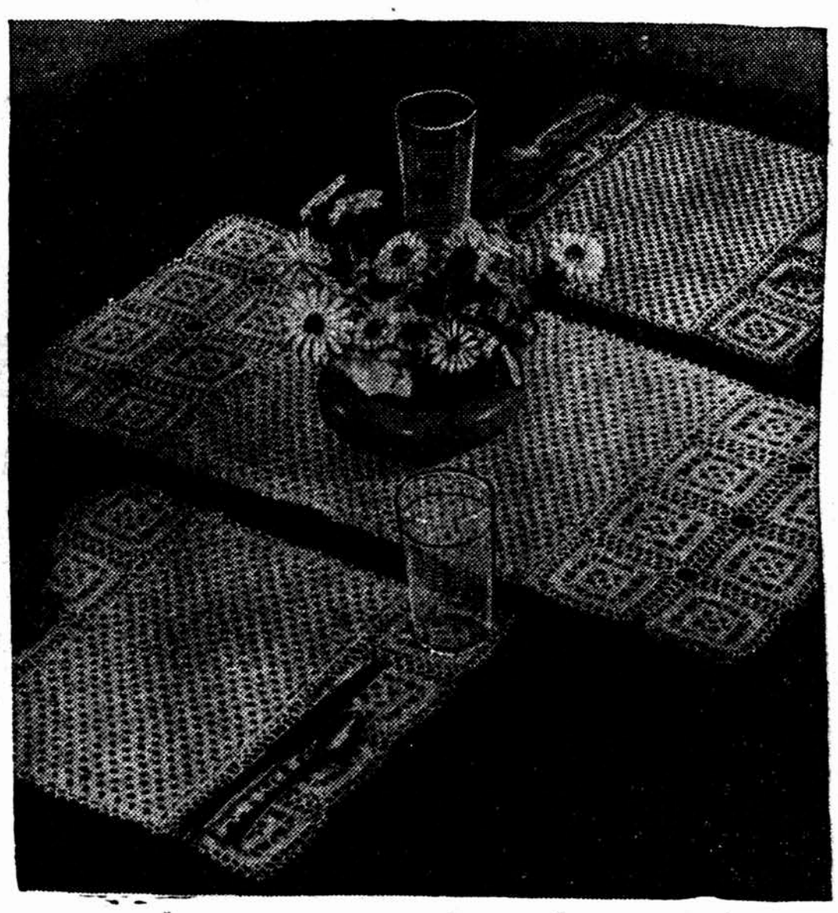
ATTRACTIVE BUT SIMPLE LUNCHEON SET



EVERY meal can be more enjoyable served on an attractively made luncheon set. This one can be made up quickly with knitting and crochet cotton. It can vary in size by making as many outer squares as you desire. The simplicity and attractiveness in this set is extremely appealing.

Secret Message

A SPY within the enemy lines sent the following message to his chief. There is no substitution of letters and it is really a very simple form of secret message writing. Can you make it out?

T I E T R C T S P P
A N E T O E N N U L
R G L R F R E O S I
T F F O R E M T N E
N O K O I A O I O S
E R C P A D M C I A
C M A S D Y E E T S
N A T H N T V A I S
O S T I A O A M N E
C S A P S L E M U M
Y M E N E X D E L B

Riddleculous

With what can you fill a box and decrease its weight?

Holes.

* * *

What kind of monkeys grow on a vine?

Grapes (gray-apes).

* * *

Why are aviators safe only as long as they remain friends?

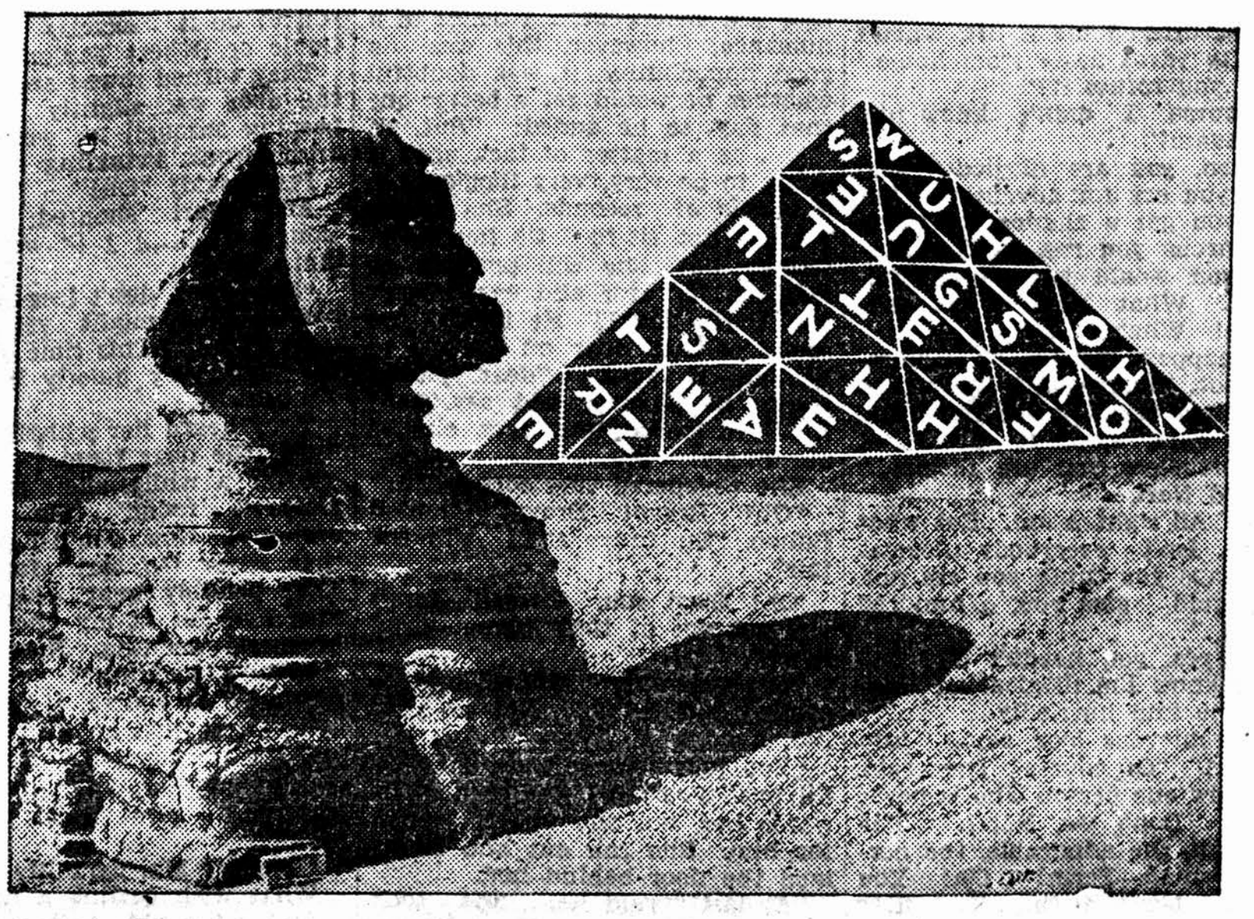
It's fatal for them to fall out.

* * *

What is the surest method of doubling your money?

Folding it.

RIDDLE OF THE ANCIENT SPHINX



FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

AS you probably know from your readings in ancient history, the more superstitious Egyptians believed the Great Sphinx guarded the secrets of the dead buried in the Pyramids. They also accorded the royal figure represented a classic reputation as a puzzlist. One of the puzzles accredited to her (the Sphinx being a she) by the priests, perhaps with as much justification as great wisdom was attributed to the Oracle of Delphi, is represented in the accompanying pyramid of letters.

When you have placed the 32 jumbled letters in proper sequence, you will have a sentence forming a conundrum which, the legend has it, would have cost Oedipus, king of Thebes, his life if he hadn't answered it.

DEDUCTION

TAKE me as a whole and I am strong enough to support you. Behead me and you will find me on your body. Take off my head again and I am something you cannot live without.

WORD PUZZLE

See the letters that I bring,
Change their meaning quite;
Spell a hard and heavy thing,
Spell a soft and light.

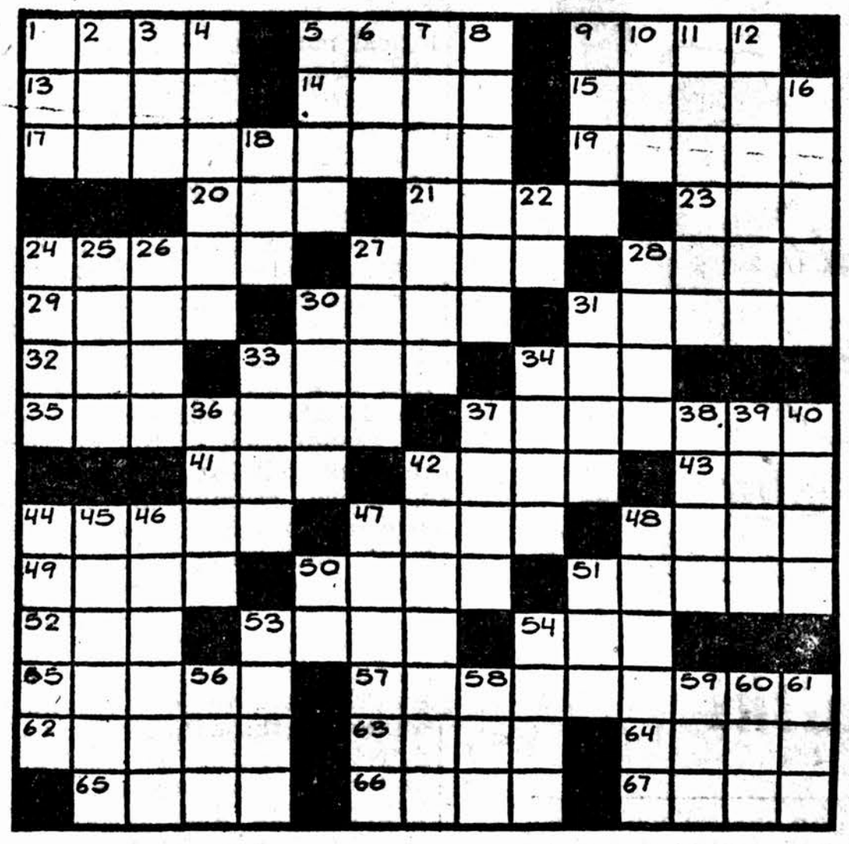
SAY IT FAST!

Queer, quacking quails quivered, quickly quarreling over a quadrupled quantity of quinces.

A	P	E
M	A	N

SUPPOSING the thesis of Darwin *pere* and *fils* and their followers to be correct, it required millions of years to change an ape into a man. You can perform the same magic in this word square in a few minutes, if you can put your pencil on the right words.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



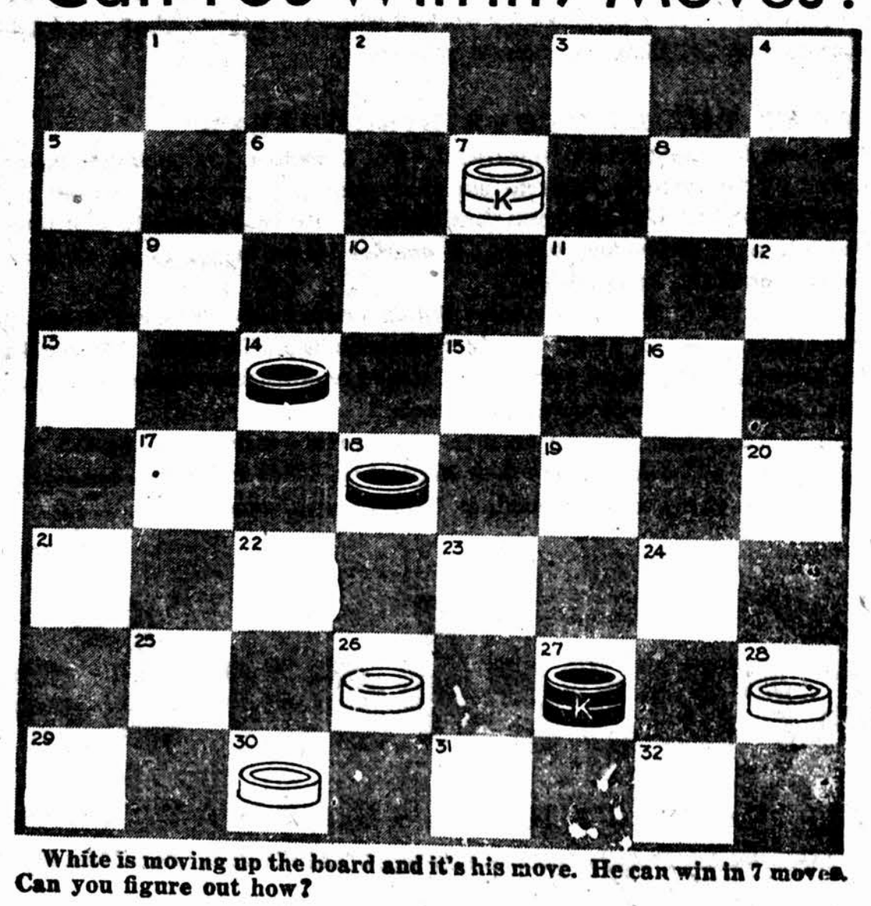
HORIZONTAL

1—Flowing cloak
5—Tropical plant
9—Esteemed food fish
13—Siberian river
14—Substance obtained from seaweeds
15—Raised to the third power
17—What celebrated actor is called "The Great Profile"?
19—Ecclesiastical vestment
20—Bronze or copper
21—Masculine Russian name
23—Split pulse
24—Incline
27—Type of jacket
28—Rock fish
29—Salamander
30—Peruse
31—Succulent
32—Indian of Tierra del Fuego
33—Administrative head of a college
34—South American monkey
35—Who replaced General Gamelin in the fateful "Battle of France"?
37—One of the Low Countries which yielded to Germany in the recent blitzkrieg
41—Not in
42—Visible trace
43—River in England
44—Meat roasted on a skewer
47—What university is nicknamed "Old Eli"?
48—Signify
49—Imitated
50—Existed
51—Breathes heavily
52—Title of respect
53—Make a sale
54—Gain
55—Brilliance
57—What Russian city was capital of Czarist Russia?
62—What French river traverses Paris?
63—Tennysonian heroine
64—Third son of Jacob
65—Break off suddenly
66—Cut out, in printing
67—Young British statesman

VERTICAL

1—Vehicle
2—Wine vessel
3—Intermittent murmuring sound
4—Wandering
5—Scotch caps
6—Past
7—On what river is Rutgers University situated?
8—From what state does Senator McNary come?
9—Cicatrix
10—Sing in a low tone
11—Dwells
12—Pour off
16—Postpone
18—However
22—Upon
24—Precipitation of minute ice crystals
25—Unaspirated
26—Off
27—Form of plant habitat
28—Rant
30—Despatched
31—Speak
33—Besmear
34—Tender spot
36—Kind
37—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
38—What important British naval base on the Red Sea is coveted by Italy?
39—Tidy
40—Lairs
42—What is the first name of the screen actress who starred in "Destry Rides Again"?
44—Examples
45—Climatic points
46—In what European city is the "Unter den Linden"?
47—Shouted
48—Crush
50—Plural pronoun
51—Fasten
53—Pace
54—Broad
56—Literary collection
58—Nothing
59—Color
60—Salutation
61—Bustle

Can You Win in 7 Moves?



White is moving up the board and it's his move. He can win in 7 moves. Can you figure out how?

PLEASE BE ILLOGICAL

(Continued from Page 8)

from head to foot, and some silly motorist offered me a lift, when I was fifty yards away from home."

"Did you refuse it?"

"Ofcourse I didn't know him from Adam!"

"Banoo, you are illogical," said Nari, "you cry for adventures, but when you get a chance for being adventurous you run away. Perhaps you would have been kidnapped. What fun! What adventure! What . . ."

"Kidnapped, my foot!" exclaimed Banoo, "more likely the man would have tried to kiss me. And I don't enjoy slapping faces."

"Nevertheless you are illogical," persisted Nari.

"Oh! All right, I am. But what of it? Isn't everybody illogical, or perhaps you think you are not, but I could give you, a hundred ins....."

"Yes, yes, you needn't go into that, I know I'm illogical on occasions" he said hurriedly.

A mischievous look came into her eyes. "Of course", she said, "We know one person who is never illogical. Don't we, Nari? The wonderful, the admirable, the perfect woman—Perin! Oh! You needn't blush, Perin. He does think you are all that and some more." Embarrassment kept both Nari and Perin silent.

Banoo repeated: "Perin is never illogical, is she, Nari?"

A rich red had suffused his face, "I suppose so," he said, thinking that kid sisters were a deuce of a nuisance; however, this was a good opportunity, it was doubtful whether he would get a better one that day, so he added: "But, er. . . . as a matter of fact, she is going to be very, very illogical in a couple of seconds. She knows I am not fit to tie her shoestrings, but she will promise to love me for ever and ever. Won't you, Perin dear?" He liked the sound of that 'dear' on his lips, so he said it again, "dear, please, please be illogical and say 'yes'." His eyes looked into hers, oh, so pleadingly!

She whispered very softly: Yes"

"Oh! Bravo! Bravo!" shouted Banoo, "the brave shall win the fair".

'Oh! Blast you, Banoo! Can't you get out of the room even now?"

"Get out when things are becoming interesting? Not on your life, I won't!"

"You jolly well will get out. Or I'll push you out". He rushed towards her, but she was too quick for him. She ran out and slammed the door behind her.

"At last!" said he, and took Perin, in his arms. They kissed. A long kiss. And were lost in love's young dream, until they heard—

"H'm Nari, not bad for an amateur. But, if you'd come to me for practice, I would have taught you to do it exactly like Clark Gable or Robert Taylor".

They turned round and saw that the door was slightly open and peeping through it were Banoo's mischievous, twinkling eyes.

Perin said: "Oh!"

And Nari shouted: "Banoo! You, you.....! ! !" words failed him.

"Now, now, don't lose your temper, or Perin might yet refuse to marry you!" This time she closed the door very quietly before she went away.

They heard her whistling jauntily in the next room.

After a while, she ran to her mother's room. "Ho, mummy, mummy! Now, you'll have to buy that silver tas sari for me. I can't possibly wear any of the rags I've got at my one and only brother's wedding. Now, can I?"

"Who's wedding?"

"Nari's of course, if you don't believe me, just go into the study and see for yourself". She jumped on her mother, gave her a tight hug, and pirouetted round the room.

"Hoorey! Ma, isn't life fun?
What with getting a new sari,
And being able to tease Nari!
Gosh! Ma, love must be the food of poetry. All this love in the study has inspired me to write a beautiful couplet. Isn't it beautiful? Of course 'Nari' and 'Sari' don't quite rhyme, but still it is....."

Her mother laughed. "Now, Banoo, is this information really true or only a figment of your fertile imagination?"

"I'll swear till I'm black and blue,
That what I say is quite true".

Now, darling that is..... But she was talking to the empty room. Her mother had gone away. "Oh! Well!" said Banoo. She shrugged her shoulders and began to whistle. A gay lively whistle!

RANSOM FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CORPSE

(Continued from Page 8)

The detectives' accomplice, Swegles, reported that he and two of the conspirators would leave Chicago on the evening before election day and Tyrrell, the Secret Service operative, who had unearthed the case saw his "stool-pigeon" with two determined-looking men jump aboard the Alton train leaving Chicago at 9 p.m. With two detectives Tyrrell boarded the same express and the six men at opposite ends of the train arrived at Springfield that night.

Election day that year was dark and gloomy, and by 6 o'clock the blackness of night had fallen over the cemetery. The sarcophagus containing the body of the President lay in a catacomb at the north end of a monumental structure, at whose southern extremity, 175 feet distant, lay Memorial Hall. The detectives selected the hall as their hiding place. They had the promise of Swegles that at the proper psychological moment he was to leave the catacomb, presumably to fetch the horse and wagon, but on his way around the base of the hall was to come to the door of Memorial Hall and give the detectives a countersign.

GHOULS EXAMINE HALL

After hiding in Memorial Hall for two hours the detectives saw the flare of a bull's-eye lantern flash through the grating of the iron door leading into the outer world. The ghouls were making an examination of the interior of the hall, but satisfied with the superficial examination, did not attempt to enter. The next moment they hurried around the base of the monument to the catacomb and again the detectives were left in darkness.

After what seemed an interminable wait, the countersign was whispered through the bars. The detectives opened the grated door and went cautiously around the hill, drawing their revolvers as they advanced. Going to the door of the catacomb they found that the staple containing the lock had been filed off and that the iron door stood ajar.

Tyrrell leading the detectives, called on whomsoever was within to surrender, but there was no answer. Finally Tyrrell led the way into the tomb. Groping about he found no one. Lighting a match, he saw the sarcophagus battered to pieces and the leaden casket all ready for removal. Tools were scattered over the floor, but the ghouls had fled.

Swegles had reported that the two men who had accompanied him to the tomb were counterfeiters, known as Hughes and Mullen. After ten days Tyrrell ran these men down and had them sent to the penitentiary for a year on the charge of robbery and larceny. Their counsel charged that the Secret Service men had "framed-up a job" on them in order to break up a counterfeiting conspiracy in which they were implicated.

The whole affair was fraught with mysteries which no one to this day has been able to solve.

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The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,439 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

● **WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED**

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. *Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.*

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"

(Continued From Page 9)

implements, they came back too chipped up.

But the Yankee was not unchallenged in his position. Merlin, the magician, had run on the inside track too long to let this stranger step into his place without a struggle. After several altercations, the Yankee decided to shut Merlin up once and for all.

Taking Clarence, his right-hand man, into his confidence the Yankee made up a quantity of dynamite. Then he proclaimed that on a certain day he would destroy Merlin's Tower, the secret place of his magic. Merlin was allowed to work charms to prevent the destruction. But when the buckets of dynamites exploded and blew the Tower over several miles of countryside the people began to think that the Yankee Boss had a better knowledge of magic. Merlin stepped into the background then, until he saw a chance to win.

The problem of justice preyed on the Yankee's mind. He happened to see a fine youth on the rack one day, to determine whether or not he was guilty of poaching. He still must be punished, if he confessed; but he was maimed for life, if he didn't confess. Then the Yankee felt something was wrong with the laws about hanging; hundreds of crimes were punished by the gallows. He watched an eighteen year old mother kiss her baby goodbye before she was hanged to punish her for stealing food for both of them. The Yankee's mind was too full of memories of trial by jury for him to be comfortable in King Arthur's Court.

But the buying and selling of slaves seemed to need attention first of the many evils, so he persuaded King Arthur to travel incognito to investigate things first hand. Of course it did not work out. Even though the King wore serf's clothes, his kingly bearing got them into trouble constantly. It culminated in their being put in irons and added to a slave caravan to be sold in London.

You can imagine the feelings of King Arthur! The long trek down to London was a memorable experience for that ruler who resented the low price that had been placed upon him.

The slave situation for the Yankee and King Arthur came to a swift climax. Picking the crude padlock, the Yankee slipped into the night to send word to Clarence for knights to rescue them. Upon returning to the slave quarters the Yankee found consternation. Two slaves had killed their master and in accordance with the law of property since the days of Rome, when a slave killed his master, all slaves of that master must be put to death. To the gallows they went.

The first slave dangled from the rope. The second, the third, the fourth. The hangman was placing the rope around the neck of King Arthur when a cloud of dust appeared and the Knights of the Round Table came charging down to rescue their King. You can imagine the face of the hangman when he learned the truth.

The story ends with the Yankee vanquished by Merlin who caught him off guard and put him to sleep for sixteen centuries. And that is how it is that we have this first-hand story by a modern man of life in the old days.

Nasik

(Continued From Page 4)

for the stranger to pick his way through them. Some of these hills still retain their old names. Ganesh Ali, Dingar Ali, Madhali, Jogoada, Mashru, Chitraganta, Dargha.

About five miles to the south of Nasik, the Trimbak Anjanari range terminates in the swell of three isolated hills, eleven hundred feet above the Nasik plains. It is here in the highest hill that the ancient Buddhist monks cut caves between 250 B.C.—600 A.D. The caves are twenty-four in all, and are known as the Pandu-Lena Caves. Almost every cave has a rock-cut water cistern. Next in importance to these are the Chabar Lena Caves, carved in a hill, six hundred feet high, lying to the north of Nasik. These are Jain caves, but they take the name Chamber from an idol of the Chambar caste, which stood at the foot of the hill.

Hill Forts

The Nasik District is also rich in hill-forts, there being 38 of them; almost all of these are formed after one model: the lower slopes are ribbed with great horizontal bands of rock, and the upper flank rise steeper and steeper ending in summits, capped by solitary masses of rocks scarfed by nature, 400 ft. high. Along the crests of these scarfs, run walls, and at accessible points, are massive gates. Within the area of the rocky tableland on the summit are the dwelling places of the garrison, now in ruins, but at one time the scene of many a heroic deed.

Within some of the hill-forts, there are other hill-forts, known as the "Balla-Killa"; these were generally fortified with special care, as being the last resort of the garrison. Local history ascribes most of these forts to Shivaji, but many of them are known to have existed before his time; they must have been the work of the early Hindu rulers. During the Moghul Rule, the Mahomedans became their masters, and these have left traces of their handiwork in Saracenic arches, inscriptions and tombs. However it is a pity that they are allowed to fall into decay, and soon a time will come, when these forts will be nothing but a mass of boulders.

WOMEN OF INDIA AND CHINA

(Continued from Page 28)

brought women to the forefront—in India it was our political struggle. Society still imposes many a restraint on women's liberty but gradually this is being done away with, though the process is a slow one. Women all over the world have a great part to play in the future. They cannot play it successfully if they do not have a rightful share in life. No social reform can be effective unless women are economically independent. Social and political rights are of no value, if they are not in a position economically to exercise them. In the modern world, liberty is not merely the right to exercise certain fundamental rights but also the economic ability to be able to do so.

To achieve this end the women of India are working to-day. Their great enthusiasm and zeal is bound to help them in the achievement of their goal and in the re-building of a new India, whose sons and daughters share equally the honour and the responsibility of shaping her future destinies.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from Page 27)

showed magic tricks, had dialogues and arranged small dramatic pieces. The audience sat silently and enjoyed every item. The proceedings terminated with the song of "Vande Mataram", all children and elders standing at alert.

Now we began to prepare for returning. As each one went outside the gate, he got a small packet of eatables to eat it as "tiffin". At the station once more arrived the "up-train", with "Balkan-ji-Bari" banners affixed to our reserved compartments. Children began to eat and chat and sing—and from the sort of noise that they made, you could see, how happy they were. Indeed, where children are, there is happiness!

* * * *

Personal Friendships With Children

BEING busy with one work or the other all day long, I had not had the opportunity to get in personal touch with the sisters and brothers who had joined our trip. So at Thana, I got into the Ghatkopar children's compartment, for they had to leave us first.

Children felt shy at first, but soon they were friendly. We all sat together in a "bunch" and spoke to each other and sang songs together. Now there came the time to part. All children were kind enough to invite me to get down at Ghatkopar and stay there for the night. I feel so much attracted to children's love, that I had not the heart to refuse. I, however, pleaded and asked with whom I had to stay? And each child replied that I should stay with her or him!

It was then that I explained to them the difficulty and in return invited them to come to Khar, so that all of us could remain under one roof, my humble place. And so very loving are the children they agreed. They would not get down from the train when Ghat Kopar station came. So I also got down. Then I hurriedly bade farewell to every one, and got into the train immediately as she started.

* * * *

Happy Memories Brought Home

SIMILARLY, I went to the other compartments, and tried to make friends with all children. Their smiles at the time of meeting and "Namastes" at the time of parting were really very lovely. On reaching Dadar (G. I. P.) station, we crossed the bridge to Dadar (B. B. & C. I.) station, and from there all parties went to their own places.

Such a nice and happy time we had together, that every one remembers it even now. I have received a number of letters from my sisters and brothers, and also from our workers, appreciating the perfect arrangements and organisation. For all this we have to be thankful to our friends, specially the Ambernath friends, who left no tables unturned to make the trip a success that it was!

* * * *

Three Prisoners

HERE is a jolly outdoor game. Any number can play. First of all, one player is chosen to be "He," and he has to stand by a tree holding on to it with one hand.

The other players now have to run round the tree, and the player who is "He" tries to touch them without letting go off the tree. If a player is touched, he has to join hands with the player who is "He". The next player touched has to join hands with this second player, and so on.

The game goes on until all the players are touched, and the last one has to be "He" next time.

* * * *

Good Excuse

THE boys were having a most exciting pillow-fight in the dormitory, when suddenly heavy footsteps were heard coming up the stairs. Instantly there was a wild rush to get back to bed. But when the door opened and the light was switched on, one boy was seen to be standing beside his bed.

"What are you doing out of bed, Murphy?" demanded a master from the open doorway.

"Please, sir, I got out to tuck myself in!" replied the lad.

* * * *

The Dog Knew!

YES," said the boastful gentleman, "I once had a very clever house dog; he always could tell the difference between a tramp and a gentleman!"

"And what happened to him?" asked the friend.

"Oh, I had to give him away," was the reply. "He bit me!"

ONE MILLION GIRL GUIDES

(Continued From Page 7)

ing Portuguese, French, English and German. In Egypt there are nearly 2,000 and here some of the troops are of Greek origin and speak that language.

The movement is particularly popular in Switzerland, where the membership is nearly 6,000, and at this moment in all parts of Sweden Girl Guides are engaged in making dolls dressed in national costumes for sale on behalf of the various international Red Cross organisations.

Finally there is the case of the United States. Here in the 48 states of the union you will find no fewer than 441,000 Girl Guides and "Brownies", the last named being the young girls not yet eligible to the full rank of guide.

And to show how popular is the movement on the other side of the Atlantic, it is on record that more than 100,000 Guides in America attend the annual camps.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dadu

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Eye Q.: L. to r., Damon Runyon, Somerset Maugham, Booth Tarkington, Christopher Morley, Sinclair Lewis, G. B. Shaw, C. B. Kelland, P. G. Wodehouse, Ernest Hemingway. Shaw wrote 1, 12; Tarkington, 3, 9; Kelland, 5, 6; Hemingway, 7, 11, 16, 19; Runyon, 13; Morley, 4, 15; Maugham, 2, 17; Lewis, 8, 10, 18, 20; Wodehouse, 14.

Deduction: Chair, hair, air.

Riddle of the Sphinx: The 32 letters form the riddle, "What uses four legs, then two, then three?" The answer, of course, is man. As a baby he crawls on all fours, as a man he walks upright, in old age he gets along with a cane.

Checker Problem: W7-11, B27-31, W11-15, B31-22, W30-25, B22-29, W15-22, whereupon Black is blocked.

Word-Ladder: ape, are, pre, Poe, foe for, far, fan, man.

Word Puzzle: Rock and cork.

Secret Message: Starting at the letter X on the bottom line, read towards the left, then up the first column and down the next and continue up and down each column to the bottom of the last column and then left towards the starting point. The message reads: "Enemy concentrating for mass attack. Fleet, troopships and air force ready to leave moments notice. Ammunition supplies assembled."

Crossword Puzzle

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

SUITOR: "Well, your daughter has consented to marry me."

Father: "What? So she has accepted you! Young man, you're the second happiest man in the world!"

* * * *

"ONE of them city fellers tried to sell me the Woolworth building."

"What did you say?"

"I sez, 'All right, young fellow, wrap it up.' "

* * * *

THE newly-weds had just got off their train.

"John, dear," said the bride, let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer. "you carry the suitcases."

* * * *

A Man who had four sons was asked what he intended to do with them. He said: "The first will be a solicitor; the second will become a chartered accountant, and the third an assessor to an assurance company?

"And how about the fourth?"

"Oh, the fourth will be a professional bankrupt, and will keep the whole family"

* * * *

THE boy was vainly trying to remember what the headmaster had been saying in the previous lesson.

"Come," thundered the head, "what are the two types of sugar I mentioned?"

"P-please, sir, I've forgotten."

"Ah!" said the Head, grimly, "Then bend over that chair."

"Oh, one moment, sir," cried the pupil, a sudden thought coming into his mind, "I remember—cane and beet sir!"

* * * *

TRAVELLER: "They threw me out of the side door."

Sales Manager: "What did you say?"

Traveller: "I told them I came from a very important firm, so they took me inside and threw me out of the main entrance."

IT was the ship's concert and the song was "Asleep in the Deep". The singer had got well and truly deep, when an awed voice from the back of the hall was heard.

"Crickey! He'll scuttle himself in a minute."

* * * *

THE super-optimist knocked at the Aberdonian's door. "The compliments of the season, sir, I'm the fellow that empties the dustbins."

"The same to you, my man. I'm the fellow that fills them."

* * * *

CUSTOMER (for the sixth time) —Now just put the jacket on once more, please.

Salesgirl—But really, madam—

Customer—Its quite all right. I want to be sure, it wears well.

"I have played on some of the most beautiful courses in the world," says a golfer. "But golfers, as a rule, are not moved by scenery." Although the reverse is often true.

* * * *

AN American on a visit to London says that in some city offices business seems to come to a full stop in the early afternoon. Not a full stop. That's just the after-lunch coma.

* * * *

"THE time will come," shouted the speaker, "when women will get men's wages."

"Yes," interjected the little man in the corner, "next Saturday noon."

"REALLY, Bill your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it! And when she threw the axe at me I thought I'd split."

* * * *

AS the Vicar started to go up the front steps of his church, a stately but short-sighted old lady stopped him with the request: "Would you do me a favour?"

"Certainly, madam."

"Then please help me up these steps."

Arriving at the top, she paused for breath. Then she asked: "Can you tell me who is preaching today"

"Why—er, the Vicar."

"Then will you do me another favour and help me down again?"

Our Humorist At Large

The Pup. "I can't stand that bird."

The Cat: "Neither can I. She's got a B.B.C. accent!"

"An Insurance, yes sir. Fire or Life?"

"Both! I have a wooden leg!"

Old-fashioned employer: "I hope you were carefully brought up?"

"Quite, thank you. The lift man was most attentive."

SOUL OF EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

kel with eyes idiotic with fear, his lips babbling as if mutely crying for help. His body will twist. Sometimes he says Heil Hitler, sometimes he keeps silent, shivering, with palpitating blue lips. His glance errs round the compound. Every time the effect is the same. Heinkel aims his revolver carefully. The man stands on his place like a rabbit in front of a boa constrictor

Heinkel aims and shoots. He really shoots, that's the fun. He is a wonderful crack shot. He always shoots at the left ear of the freak and the bullet flips just near enough to brand it with a red streak. That left ear will never heal as long as Heinkel has his fun. I admire that man. After all, the freak doesn't stand still; in his terrible fear he jerks and twists and trembles. But whenever Heinkel has fired his shot, his ear is wounded and he faints. Heinkel and we laugh, the other Jews carry the man back to the barracks. Next morning he is up again with his bleeding ear. I wonder why he never dies from heart failure Of course, every day he gets thinner and weaker. The skin of his cheeks and of his once gigantic belly hangs down in shabby folds H's eyes are lifeless. He can't close his mouth any more, he pants constantly and jerks round for nothing.

I'd never believe that just this man...But to-day it happens. Heinkel carries out the stunt again.

"If you say Heil Hitler, you'll be shot and if you don't say it, you'll be shot for disobeying my command. I missed you yesterday only by accident." He chuckles.

The man remains mute. Into his ashen eyes creeps something like a resolve. He is silent.

"Well," Heinkel says, "say Heil Hitler or you'll be shot for disobeying my command." Suddenly the man gives a scream. I've heard that scream before, when I was a small boy we had two dogs, a big wolf-hound and a small dachshund. The big dog hated the small one; once he broke loose and attacked him. He drove him in a corner and lacerated him before we could do anything. The dachshund gave a wail, exactly like the scream I am hearing now. The man who screams sees the muzzle of the revolver aim at him. He knows the bullet will again just fail his head. Or maybe, if Heinkel is in the mood he'll shoot him really.

I see Heinkel raise the revolver, his finger at the trigger. Suddenly the man leaps forward, his chest in front of the muzzle. So, that's that. He wants to commit suicide that way. But Heinkel is such a marksman, in the last fraction of the second he has shifted the revolver and the bullet whistles past there where it has whistled past every day—the lacerated ear of the old freak. The man stands silent, bewildered. He touches his ear from which the blood is dropping. Again Heinkel has proved his marksmanship. How I admire that man. I see an absolutely void expression in the old freak's eyes. Just for a second.

* * * *

Then an insane sparkle leaps into them; he turns and runs away, laughing shrilly. I'm at once behind my machinegun. He runs to the wall and there he stands, clinging to the wall, making brainless climbing movements with his limbs—like a frog the brain of which has been cut out. Anybody knows he can't climb that wall yet he stands there, scratches it with his nails and raises his legs like a dog. He stands on the ground and pretends to climb. It's funny. He laughs shrilly and looks at my turret.

This is the most terrible moment of my life. According to regulations I've got to shoot him. He is trying to escape although he can't I know he wants to escape. He wants to escape from the camp, Heinkel, the daily shooting of his ear. If he can't escape over the wall, he can escape through being shot. That's what he is trying to do. He knows the regulations, so he tries to be shot by faking an escape. Aren't these Jews cunning; Now, if I shoot him, I help him to escape—as he means to escape. And perhaps Heinkel will be angry. If I don't shoot him, dammit, I act against the regulations.....It's all so confused. The man is standing there and scratching the wall with his nails and raising his left limping leg like a dog.

I really don't know what to do. But my hands are quicker. It's a target. A target I've been craving for all the time. My hand pulls the trigger. The muzzle of my gun spits a nice stream of bullets. The man is falling down at once, neatly pierced. His blood is leaping out. Funny, how can such an old shrimp with blue lips have so much blood? I see the S. A. lads run towards him. Heinkel looks up to me and shouts:

"Why did you shoot?"

"According to regulations, Sir," I stammer.

"That's right," he says, "but don't you see, I wanted my bit of fun every day."

"Yes, sir, but according to regulations..."

"Allright, allright. Another Jew will take his place."

I'm relieved. He wanted to have his bit of fun. But who the hell am I? I also want my bit of fun.

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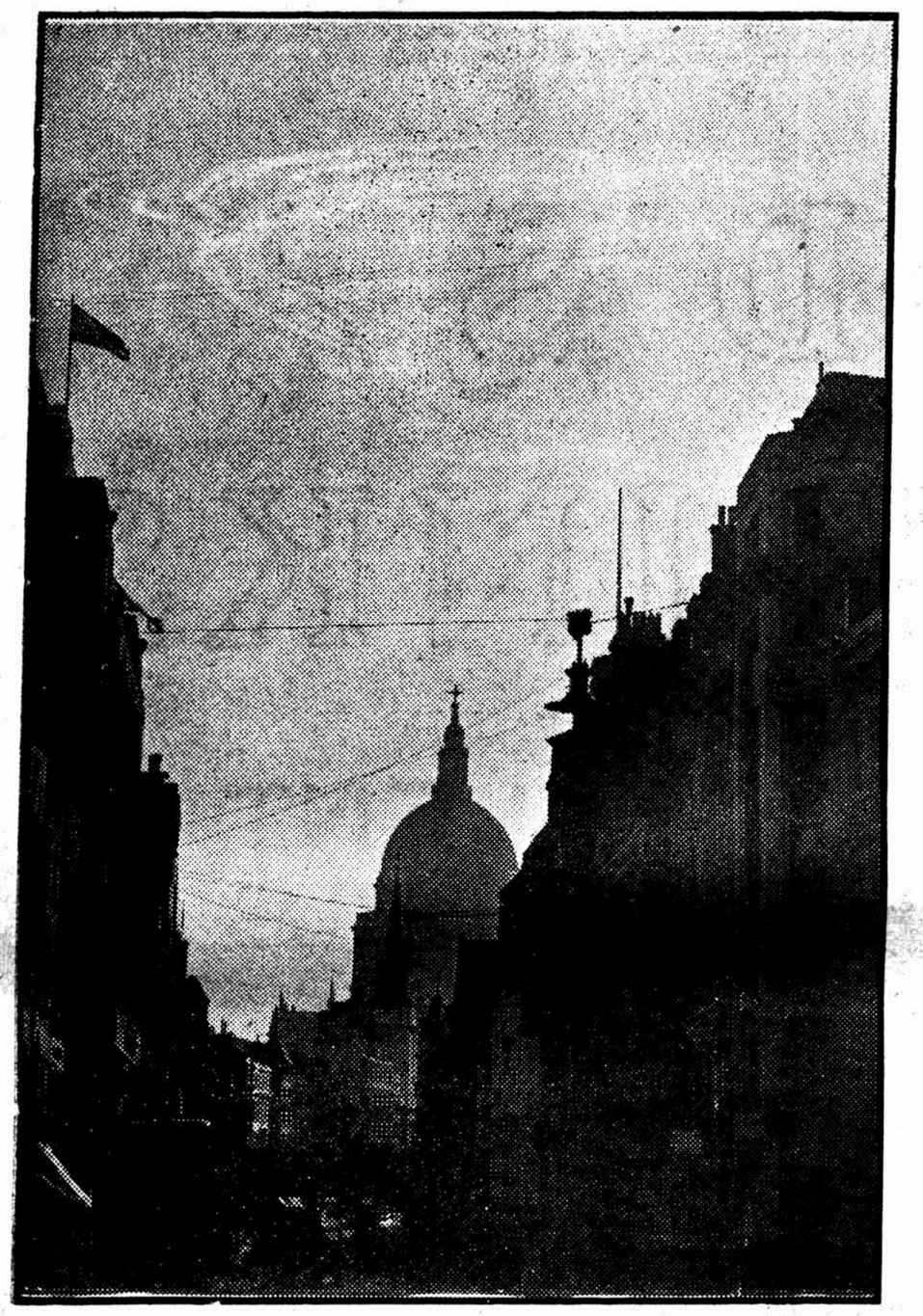
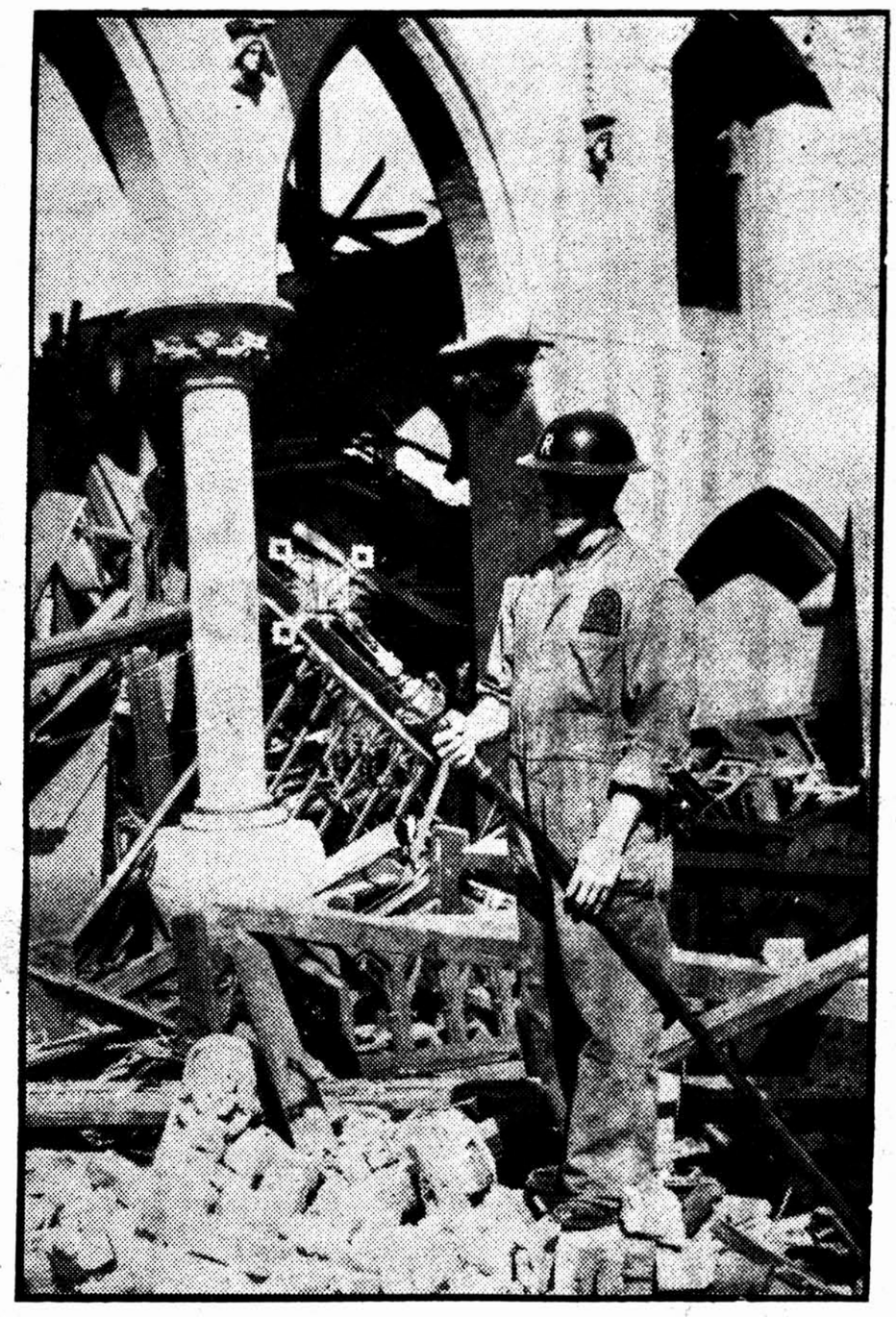
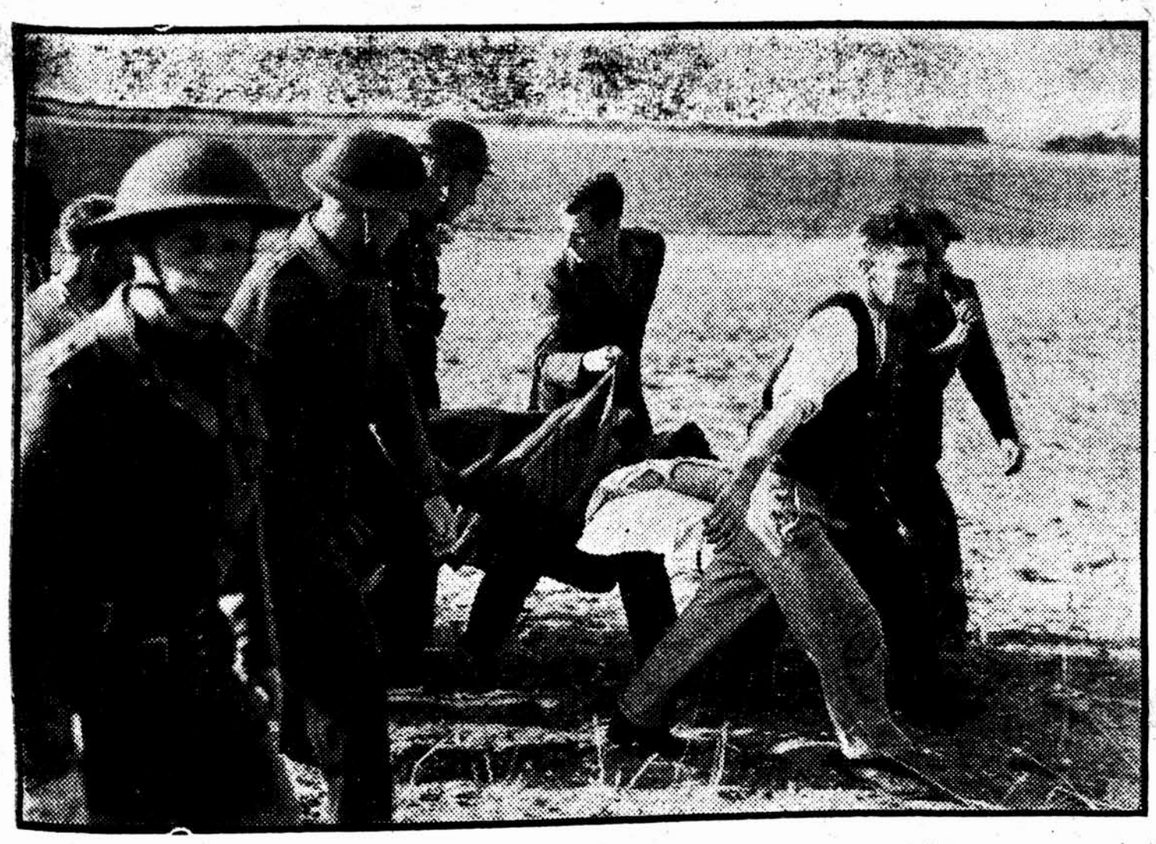


Nazi planes making smoke rings over London during an air raid warning.

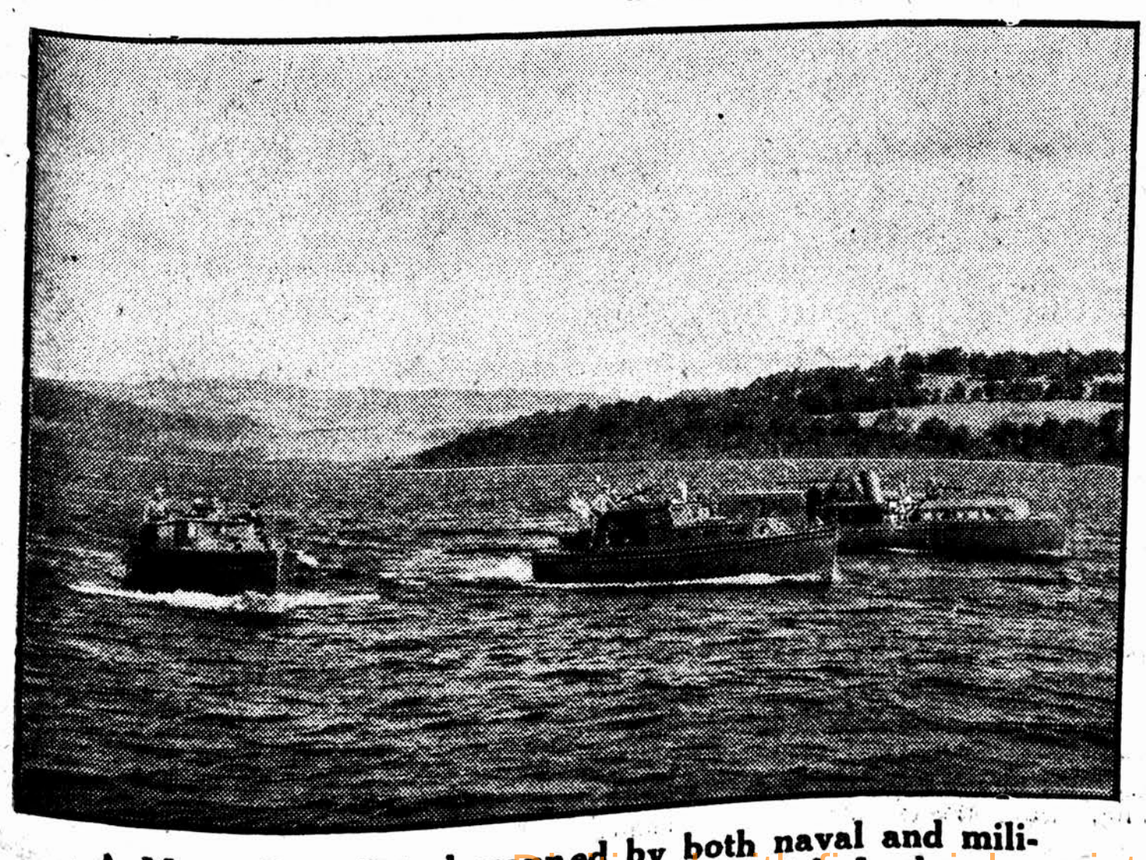


A worker holding a cross from the wreckage of a church in South London.



Nazi pilot being carried on a stretcher after his machine was shot down.

London girls carrying camp beds to a shelter.



A Motor Boat Patrol manned by both naval and military personnel on duty on a Scottish Loch.

The Arab Legion marching through a desert in Transjordania.

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